

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF ISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 522.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1855.

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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—UNCEASING NOVELTIES.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.—ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, by CLARE, illustrating the Fashion of LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, from the time of the Conqueror to that of our Gracious Queen, with a Dissertation thereon by Dr. TREVETHAN SPICER. The Unique ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION, arranged in a New Room. DUNSCU's curious Photographs of the BLOOD GLOBULES; also, Views of PARIS and THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE. LECTURE on the Large Bar of ALUMINIUM, and the ART of POTTERY, by J. H. PEPPE, Esq. HINE'S NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, with effects, of the ATTACK on the MALAKOFF, and FALL of SEBASTOPOL; concluding with the FIREWORKS at VERSAILLES, &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; except to the Ornithological Collection, which will be 6d. extra.

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THE ELEVENTH COURSE of LECTURES to YOUNG MEN will be delivered (p.v.) in EXETER HALL, on the following TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock:—

1855.
Nov. 13.—The Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P.—"The Obstacles which have Retarded Moral and Political Progress."
Nov. 20.—Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A. (Kennington)—"The Advent of Christ the Divine Key to History."
Nov. 27.—Rev. HENRY ALFORD, B.D., Quebec Chapel, Portman-square—"Saul of Tarsus."
Dec. 4.—JAMES MILLER, Esq., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh—"Labour Lightened, not Lost."
Dec. 11.—Rev. HENRY ALLON (Islington)—"Palissy the Potter."
Dec. 18.—Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row—"The Talkers of Society."
1856.
Jan. 8.—Rev. JOHN C. MILLER, M.A. (Birmingham)—"The Home Harvest."
Jan. 15.—Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., Principal of the Lancashire Independent College—"The Credulities of Scepticism."
Jan. 22.—Rev. LUKE H. WISEMAN (Stoke Newington)—"Things Secular and Things Sacred."
Jan. 29.—Hon. and Rev. H. MONTAGU VILLIERS, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's—"Some of the Lessons War Teaches."
Feb. 5.—Rev. WILLIAM BROCK (Bloomsbury)—"Mercantile Morality."
Feb. 12.—Rev. ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D.D. (Edinburgh)—"Conscience and the Bible."
—LEONE LEVI, Esq. F.S.A., F.S.S.—Professor of Commercial Law, King's College—"The Prospective Results of International Exhibitions."

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PALESTINE.

A COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on "PALESTINE and the JEWS of that COUNTRY," will be delivered at the LECTURE-ROOM of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, ALDERSGATE-STREET, by the Rev. JOHN MILLS, Author of "The British Jews" (just returned from the Holy Land).

On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7, 14, 21, and 28, as follows:
Nov. 7.—Lecture I.—THE COUNTRY.
Nov. 14.—Lecture II.—JERUSALEM.
Nov. 21.—Lecture III.—THE JEWS.
Nov. 28.—Lecture IV.—THE JEWS.

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CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.

SYLLABUS of the LECTURES to be delivered (p.v.) by the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington, at FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL (Dr. Bennett's). To commence each Evening at Seven o'clock precisely.

AGES OF CHRISTENDOM BEFORE THE REFORMATION: AN ATTEMPT to REHABILITATE SOME OF THE INFLUENCES WHICH AFFECTED ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY AND RELIGIOUS LIFE DURING THAT PERIOD.

- Lecture I.—WEDNESDAY, November 7.—THE DIVINE IDEAL AND THE HUMAN REALISATION.
Lecture II.—FRIDAY, November 9.—AGE OF INNOVATIONS.
Lecture III.—WEDNESDAY, November 14.—AGE OF DEVELOPMENT.
Lecture IV.—FRIDAY, November 16.—AGE OF TRADITIONALISM.
Lecture V.—WEDNESDAY, November 21.—AGE OF TRADITIONALISM—(continued).
Lecture VI.—FRIDAY, November 23.—AGE OF AGITATION AND REACTION.
Lecture VII.—WEDNESDAY, November 28.—AGE OF AGITATION AND REACTION—(continued).
Lecture VIII.—FRIDAY, November 30.—CONCLUSION.
Admission to the Lectures Free.

For the Syllabus, apply to Mr. Churchyard, Congregational Library, Bloomfield-street; or at the Chapel on Lecture Evenings.

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"The committee of the Weekly Tract Society have, for a considerable period, urged upon the Clergy of the Church of England and others, the advantages which would accrue from open air services in their several localities, at the same time offering to supply them with Tracts for distribution at the close of their services. The Press of the country has already borne testimony to the willingness of the masses to receive religious instruction when thus imparted, and given every encouragement to perseverance in the enterprise. The Committee have already—and it is a pleasing result of their labours—prevalled on a large number to engage in this work, and it is really supplied them with the Society's Tracts, which have been well suited for general distribution. These efforts are independent of the Society's distribution of Tracts by its Agents, Members, Tract Associations, City and Home Missions, &c., but the success already attending them encourages the Committee to hope that they may become permanent adjuncts to the Society's operations, and give efficiency and completeness to their organization."—The Times, July, 1855.

The foregoing paragraph forms an appropriate introduction to the following appeal. The object of the Weekly Tract Society is at once philanthropic and Christian; and its claims upon public support are numerous and urgent, whether viewed from a social or moral standpoint. Popery, infidelity, Sabbath desecration, drunkenness, and wanton profligacy, are evils towering high amidst a host of others of less definite name, which the various Christian agencies of the Church of Christ have not yet been able to subvert. On the contrary, social grievances aggravated by a perverted press—irreligion, fostered by prevailing worldliness, error, and scepticism—present the nation to the mind enlightened by the Spirit of God in an aspect of appalling solemnity, and prompts the inquiry as in the sight of the insulted Jehovah, "How long, O Lord? How long?"

Influenced by these considerations, the Committee have resolved, with the help of God, to put forth an amount of energy in the conduct of the Society's operations, corresponding with that so successfully exerted by the enemies of vital religion. Their efforts are directed to the operative classes, and the poor and ignorant generally; but their means of reaching them they seek to adapt to the diversified condition in which they are found. Since the formation of the Society in the year 1847, it has continued, week by week, to publish a new Tract—and this must ever be a prominent feature of the Institution—but from time to time new channels for distributing them are presented to the Committee, which they endeavor to embrace. The Committee have long employed Distributing Agents—it was also one of their first regulations that every Member of the Society should be supplied with Tracts for distribution to the value of one-fourth of their subscription—thus testifying their appreciation of the worth of individual effort;—and they have also, to the utmost of their ability, made grants of Tracts to Local Tract Associations—City and Home Missions—Scripture Readers—District Visiting Societies—Ragged Schools—Soldiers' and Sailors' Societies—Emigrants—Young Men's Christian Associations—Hospitals—Dormitories—and, during the present summer, to such as have preached in the Open Air, their grants have been both large and numerous. But, in the language of one of their addresses upon this comparatively new work, the Committee had "long felt that open-air preaching and tract distribution were Christian efforts appropriately walking hand in hand," and were resolved, at any cost, "to endeavour to awaken the attention of the Clergy and others to the importance of holding open-air services in their several districts, and the simultaneous distribution of tracts."

The Committee are desirous to extend their aid to all such Institutions and Christian teachers as the number of tracts at their disposal will permit. Their Distributing Agents, and the Members of the Society, however, demand their first attention; and, with their present resources, they are precluded responding to more than a few of the many applications they receive for assistance, from those whose hearts are throbbing with holy zeal to benefit their fellow-men. But the Committee are resolved, if possible, so to increase the Society's income, as to enable them to make donations of tracts to all those who seek them, and who are prevented purchasing by want of funds. They therefore again appeal for additional aid. Their wants are daily increasing, but their receipts bear no proportion to their need. Opportunities for doing good, such as could only be expected in answer to the fervent prayers of those interested in the work, are constantly opening to the Committee, but which they have not the means to embrace; and they can only, therefore, continue to ask in faith, that both may be supplied them. They earnestly hope that this Paper to do something, however little, towards meeting the pressing necessities of the case; and they would only urge as a stimulus to the slight self-denial which such aid would demand, the "recompense of reward" in store for those who with singleness of heart help forward the cause of Him whose name they bear, and who complacently observes the smallest act of love and devotion.

"The Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the Children of Israel, that THEY GO FORWARD."

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, President; William Garlick, Esq., Treasurer; or Mr. Rowland Elliott, Secretary, at the Office, 62, Paternoster-row; at the Office of the "Record;" or by Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard-street.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 522.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

AMONG the most hopeful signs of reviving life in the religious organisations of our day, we are disposed to put foremost the evident consciousness of the best and most thoughtful men of all denominations, that much of the indifference to Christian institutions which unhappily pervades so large a portion of our population, must be ascribed to the inefficiency of the modes in which those institutions have been worked. The unwelcome revelations of the Census of 1851, so vividly embodied in Mr. Horace Mann's report, have laid bare to all sects the mortifying and dismal certainty, that the great bulk of the working classes of this country stand aloof, with lamentable impartiality, from the invitations of all—and we rejoice to observe, that all alike are pondering that significant and melancholy fact. Within the pale of the Establishment, and outside of it, the question, How best may the masses be reached? is receiving grave and anxious discussion. In their sincere desire to win the multitude to the highest liberty of which man is capable, many are boldly as well as wisely overstepping the narrow bounds prescribed by professional etiquette. Old prejudices are being submitted to candid examination. Cumbersome machinery is, in some cases, being laid aside. Unseemly jealousies are being, not merely hushed but overcome. And, on the whole, there is a growing sense of responsibility as to the immense magnitude of the work to be done, and increasing earnestness in the desire that it may be done wisely.

This problem, among others, received serious attention at the autumnal session, held last week, of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Some of our readers will be aware that several years back we submitted to them, in a few successive articles, our reasons for regarding this organisation with hesitation amounting to distrust. Our views, at that time, were based entirely on considerations of a general and abstract character, and those considerations still retain, in our judgment, all the force we then ascribed to them. Candour, however, compels us to acknowledge that we have found no illustration of their applicability to the subsequent proceedings of the body to which we addressed ourselves. The evils we had anticipated have been successfully avoided. The tendencies we dreaded have not been developed. And more good has resulted than we had permitted ourselves to expect. Whether these things have been owing to the open and slight texture of the organisation itself, or to the watchfulness with which all its proceedings have been observed, or to the manly good sense which has had the guidance of its affairs, we deem it unnecessary just now to discuss. What we are more anxious to say is, that if we cannot wholly conquer our dislike to such organisations, we feel ourselves the more imperatively bound to welcome whatever of usefulness we may observe in them, and to rejoice heartily, upon a sufficient warrant of facts, that although dangers may have been incurred, they have not hitherto been realised.

Returning from this digression, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the tone which has

characterised the proceedings of the Congregational Union during the last week. The meeting held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday se'nnight, for the formal exposition of Congregational principles, strikes us as having evinced high ability combined with admirable simplicity of purpose—and the powerful and luminous addresses then delivered, taken in connexion with the manly inaugural address of Dr. Halley, whose childlike faith in truth and liberty is quite exhilarating, indicate that there is no need to let anxiety for the future eat away the heart of our hope. Here is power, at any rate—power, too, seeking to clothe itself in forms best adapted to the times—power springing out of, and, at the same time, instinct with, a love of truth. We confess with thankfulness, that we have been greatly cheered by that display of what we will venture to designate the manhood of Congregationalism. But the less formal deliberative meeting of Thursday morning last, has awakened a still deeper interest in our bosom. We were not present at it, nor has any report of it been given to the public—but all the accounts of it which have reached us concur in giving us a high idea of its exceeding usefulness, and in leading us to believe that the Congregational Union will answer its highest ends, by offering the opportunity long wanted, of freely ventilating individual thoughts on the most interesting as well as perplexing practical topics which address themselves to the notice of modern religious society.

Of course, we are not about to commit any breach of privilege by presenting even an outline of the conversation alluded to—nor do we think it necessary to profess agreement with all or any of the suggestions thrown out. We understand the purport of the meeting to have been a free and unstudied comparison of notes, by the members then present, in regard to things in which the body is deficient, and things which it might usefully adopt—causes of failure, grounds of hope, modes of action, requisites of success. Such a meeting, by whomsoever convened, and, we had almost said, by whomsoever attended, cannot but prove highly serviceable—and the greater the prominence given to this novel feature of the proceedings of the Union, the more thoroughly will they commend themselves to every honest Independent. Our conviction is, that there is latent in the Congregational body a vast amount of robust and healthy opinion, which needs only to be disengaged to become powerful and effective action. Hitherto, it has been dealt with as if mutinous—sometimes rapped on the knuckles, sometimes knocked on the head, accordingly as it may have come under the notice of a mild or a morose guardian of the idol Routine—but always dismissed as inconveniently intrusive. There may be many fancies intertwined with it which have only to see the light and they will die. Be it so! but, at all events, let them make their appearance, and stand before honest men for what they are worth. Nothing is more wanted than a free interchange of thought on religious topics by religious men. We understand the meeting of the Union on Thursday last to have been a step towards satisfying that want—and, as such, we hail it as fraught with incalculable benefit.

In good sooth, it is time some latitude, if not encouragement, were given to inventiveness on the part of Christian zeal. The huge Sebastopol of ignorance, depravity, and irreligion, defies the traditional methods of attack by its novel entrenchments and defences; and although, now as ever, the same elements of spiritual power are to be employed in its reduction and capture, they must be plied in other forms of combination, and other adaptations to the character of the age, in order to insure success. Old generalship, blind routine, and time-honoured methods may be as ineffective in religious as in physical warfare—and too great a veneration for seniority, precedents, established order, and professional or denominational prejudice, may be found as out of place here as in the Crimea. The grand problem is how to get at

that immense body of indifferentism which seems to be more impervious to Divine truth than earth fortifications to cannon balls. No breach is to be made by customary means. We have our pulpits and our press—our societies and our agencies—but they evidently make but little impression on the formidable mass of passive and active resistance. Batteries of sermons, and salvos of tracts, do but little execution. Can we not get at the secret of this opposition? Are there no means of establishing sympathy between the religious and the non-religious portions of society, by which ingress may be secured for the Gospel of God? Have we sufficiently studied the special character and position of those whom we would win? Is it impossible to find or force a way to their hearts? Such inquiries as these must be practically answered before we can hope to make triumphant progress. It is a grand thing that such inquiries are being mooted—it will be a grander still if freedom of utterance regarding them is not merely tolerated, but invited. The true wisdom will come if we are really intent on discovering it. It may come indeed, in many a guise that we least expected, and make unceremonious work with many a prejudice we fondly cherished. But it will come, if we are in earnest to seek it—if we are prepared to avail ourselves of it when found. Human nature is human nature still, and the key to unlock it, although mislaid, is not lost. All honour, therefore, to them who are instituting a rigid search for it! May their efforts be crowned with a glorious success! Honesty, freedom, faith, and perseverance will, at last, conduct them "into the strong city."

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

FRAMPTON COTTEREL, NEAR BRISTOL.—At a meeting held on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., a rate of twopence in the pound was proposed by the churchwardens. An amendment was made by Mr. John Hollister, and seconded, in a very able speech, by Mr. Samuel Pullin, and carried by a large majority, that there should be no rate, but that the Church should be supported upon the voluntary system, similar to places of worship belonging to other religious bodies.

WREXHAM.—The quiet town of Wrexham has again been agitated by another unsuccessful attempt on the part of some of the friends of the Church to enforce a rate. The great majority of the inhabitants of the place (as indeed of the whole of North Wales) are Dissenters, and while there are in the parish thirty-three chapels, all built by voluntary subscription, and many of them by the poor mining population, in the midst of whom they are erected, there are only four Churches belonging to the Establishment. There are, however, in the neighbourhood, an unusually large number of wealthy families, and the system of plurality of votes has generally given to them a preponderant influence in parish affairs. The Dissenters, however, having obtained the opinion of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Wills, that the small occupiers have a right to vote for or against a Church-rate, mustered in great force at the vestry, and rejected the rate, on a show of hands, by a large majority. The churchwardens (one of whom is a Dissenter and a Unitarian) demanded a poll, which immediately opened in the Town-hall, but closed almost immediately for the night, the vicar having most unfairly closed it at four o'clock, in broad daylight, although there were a large number of working men, who had come three or four miles into the town, for the purpose of voting, and who were by this arbitrary decision compelled either to lose another day or forfeit their franchise. At the close of the poll, the numbers of votes, including the small occupiers, were—for the rate, 432; against it, 503—majority against the rate, 71. The preponderance of the landed interest is shown by the number of persons. Those who voted for the rate were 190 only, while 448 voted against it, showing a majority of no less than 258 persons in favour of religious liberty. On the announcement of these numbers, the Town-hall resounded with the cheers of the Nonconformists; and the demonstration was continued in the street, when the large crowd below learned the cause. During the whole day the town presented all the appearance and excitement of a contested election; and though the Church party claim the victory, having rejected the votes of the small occupiers, and thereby changed the majority against the rate into a minority, it will be impossible for them to collect the rate from those who do not choose to pay. Many of the more

respectable of the Church party would be willing to subscribe the paltry sum required for the repair of the church, and they both privately and publicly repudiate the bigotry of the few who have thus vainly endeavoured to force this odious tax upon the great majority of the parish.

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—On Friday morning, the Vicar-General (Dr. Twiss), Mr. F. H. Dyke, the proctor for the province of Canterbury, and other officials, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, adjacent to Westminster Abbey, and, in the name of the Archbishop, prorogued Convocation until the 12th of December. No business will be transacted in Convocation until after the meeting of Parliament.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LAUBAN.—The Rev. Dr. F. T. Macdougall, who has been appointed to the Bishopric of Lauban, it is said, will be consecrated by the Bishops of Calcutta, Victoria, and Madras.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE BAPTISTAL REGENERATION VETO.—The Bishop of Exeter has again refused to recognise the rights established by the judgment of the Privy Council. The Rev. E. Cox was lately presented to the perpetual curacy of Escot, Devon; but he could not accede to the bishop's views of baptismal regeneration: the bishop, therefore, refused him institution. His lordship is a calculating man, and he probably reckons, with some safety, that few persons will choose to embark in a lawsuit, in order to compel him to institute to a living of 70*l.* per annum. Escot is the benefice to which the Rev. C. C. Layard was presented a few months ago, and is thus, a second time within the year, deprived of its legally-presented pastor.—*Record.*

ST. CLEMENTS DANES.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this parish by the discovery, that the churchwardens intend to reject the votes of those at the approaching election who have not paid the Church-rate of 1854, considered to have been dropped. The rate-payers have resolved to take the opinion of Mr. Toulmin Smith.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE TOWN COUNCIL.—At a meeting of this corporation, on Wednesday, 24th Oct., Dr. Robinson moved: "That the present system of administration of ecclesiastical property in this district is vexatious to the tenants and lessees, discreditable to the clerical body, injurious to the Church, and oppressive to the rights of conscience; and that petitions be accordingly presented by this council to both Houses of Parliament, praying the Legislature henceforth to relieve all clergymen from the care of the temporalities of the Church of England, and thus allow them to devote their whole attention to the proper spiritual duties of their sacred calling;" which was seconded by Mr. Newton, when a long and rather spirited discussion ensued, in which Sir John Fife, Messrs. Clark, Beckley, Gressor, Haycock, Alexander, and Phillips, took part. On a division, seven voted for, and eighteen against the motion.

BORZINSKY, THE BOHEMIAN MARTYR.—A letter from Breslau, dated Oct. 25, says: "The former Bohemian monk, Johannes Evangelista Borzinsky, who, after fulfilling all the conditions required by law, was converted to the Lutheran Church, and had to endure such severe persecutions for conscience' sake—a statement of which appeared in the *Daily News* of the 16th of June—after having been imprisoned in his former convent at Prague ever since, and fed on bread and water, by sentence of the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities, has managed to effect his escape. After crossing the frontiers in disguise, and making a short stay at Gölitz, the fugitive has at length found an asylum with the Rev. Mr. Rowotny, the clergyman of Petershain, near Niesky, in Prussian Lusatia, where he is, at all events, safe from further molestation on the part of his vindictive persecutors."

Religious Intelligence.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, RADNOR-STREET, CHELSEA.—An interesting service was held in this chapel on Monday evening, October 29, on the occasion of the presentation of an address and testimonial to the Rev. Frederick Webb, on his retirement from the pastorate. That gentleman, some years ago, opened a small chapel in an obscure street called Cook's Ground, where he preached gratuitously, and became instrumental in forming a small Church. About two years ago, they determined to extend their operations and build a new chapel, but at that time the Commercial Hall became vacant, and it was seized upon as a suitable place for a chapel. Mr. Webb and his flock removed thither, and there seemed every prospect of success; but, owing to the failure of Mr. Webb's health, a season of discouragement arrived, and at last the Congregational Chapel Building Society stepped in, bought the chapel, and intend shortly to place a settled minister there. The friends attached to the place determined to convey to Mr. Webb some recognition of his unpaid services, voted an address, which received the signature of nearly all his people, and a timepiece was subscribed for, and these (the address and testimonial) were presented at a public meeting on Monday last. The chair was occupied by Mr. Stanesby, who, in his opening address, gave a brief account of the struggles of Evangelical Christianity in Chelsea. The address was presented by the superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the testimonial by the senior deacon; after which Mr. Webb briefly reviewed his labours. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Jeffries and Bourne, of New College, Mr. Love, surgeon, and other gentlemen.

RECOGNITION SERVICES.—WEDNESBURY.—Monday evening, the 15th Oct., was set apart for the recognition of the Rev. W. Robertson, as pastor of the Congregational Church, Wednesbury. After an unusually large company had partaken of tea, the service com-

menced, and the chairman, the Rev. W. Paton, the former pastor, called upon the Rev. John Hammond, of Hendsworth, to offer up prayer. The Rev. A. Gordon, LL.D., of Walsall then addressed the Church, and the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., of West Bromwich, addressed the pastor. In a few words Mr. Anslow testified to the perfect unanimity of the Church and congregation, in inviting Mr. Robertson to labour among them, and in their name, gave him the right hand of fellowship. The pastor then stated the reasons which induced him to come and labour among them, and after several other addresses were delivered by Mr. Bourne, Home Missionary, and others, the meeting was closed with praise and prayer. The services were numerously attended.

The Rev. S. C. SARJANT, A.B., late of Praed-street, London, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Sacheverel-street, Derby; and entered upon his stated labours on Lord's-day, October 14.

Correspondence.

BURIAL FEES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—If "A Nonconformist Minister" had quoted all the paragraph on the half-a-crown, it would have been more fair, the explanatory portion he has abbreviated by an *et cetera*. Surely, too, the construction which he has put on "the voluntarism of remuneration" does not much accord with my recognition of the duty of remuneration some five or six times.

He refers approvingly to the remarks in your article, on "The Voluntarism of Choice," and thinks that "the essence of voluntarism consists in the congregation or individual being at liberty to accept or decline the services of a minister." If his voluntarism consists in this, it is a poor meagre thing certainly, not the broad principle of willingness which you "desire to see applied to all our religious acts." That "the voluntarism of choice is but one aspect of the question" is indicated by the fact, that, whilst there may be liberty as to choosing or declining a service, there may be nevertheless the essence of compulsion in the mode of remuneration, and such I hold to be the case in using the force of law to secure a burial service fee.

He thinks that the words "freely ye have received freely give," "are no more applicable to a Christian minister than to a medical man, if so much." I am surprised that a Nonconformist minister should make such an assertion, for a reference to the narrative of the Apostles' commission, will show that they were sent forth to "preach."

He has not yet proved that "the ability which God has given," is not the measure of Christian giving recognised in the New Testament. The 10th and 11th verses of the 5th Chapter 1st Epistle of Peter and parallel passages apply this rule not only to the impartation of the spiritual but other gifts. The quotation on the Apostles' preaching, "without charge," did not imply a denial of the right of ministerial remuneration, but a rebuke to a course of conduct opposite to his.

So far from the New Testament Scriptures countenancing a stipulation for the remuneration before the performance of a religious service—much less the enforcement of such recompense by law, we find that when the "Lord ordained that those who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel," he did it on this wise: He first "freely" gave the truth to His twelve Apostles, and then enjoined that they were "freely" to "give" to others; teaching at the same time, the principle of remuneration and of whom it was to be received. This Divine law was again promulgated to the seventy evangelists, and was invariably observed by the primitive preachers of Christianity. The miraculous credentials of the preacher may be no longer needed, nor his itinerancy required, but the law for his sustentation has never been repealed. It demonstrates the wisdom of the Lawgiver, and harmonises with the spirit of His gospel. That some professed Christians "notoriously abuse" this law, by a disregard of its obligations, arises from a lack of Christian principle, but this affects not its suitableness nor impugns its efficiency.

The Apostle Paul received "wages" from the Churches of Macedonia and Philippi, but so far from their being the fruit of a mercenary character, we find that they were the fruit of the rich liberality of the Macedonian, and the "flourishing care" of the Philippian Christians.

Your correspondent argues that the remuneration of ministers is a Christian duty, and he is unquestionably right, but he will find no warrant in the New Testament to enforce this duty by the "carnal weapon" of the secular power. Once to admit the authority of the state, in deciding what is to be the measure of remuneration for Christian services, is to acknowledge its authority in the "kingdom which is not of this world."

In your article on "grave questions," you expressed a belief, Sir, that "in religious matters legal intervention should be avoided if possible." I think so too, and I agree with you also that the fixing of a fee, by a burial board, for the conducting of a funeral service by Nonconformist ministers, "trenches upon the great principle of Voluntarism," and deem it inconsistent with the profession of a Scriptural Nonconformity.

Yours very faithfully,

Dorking, Oct. 29, 1855.

C. R.

HOW CHURCH-RATES COME AND GO.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Do you not think that, as Church-rates are such an excellent thing, all possible publicity should be given to the way in which they are raised and expended? Know, therefore, all men by these presents, that the parish of All Saints, Poplar, became such in virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1817 (57 Geo. III., c. 34). By this act the vestrymen are empowered to rate all occupiers of lands, &c., at any sum of money not exceeding 12*d.* in the pound in any one year, for the purpose, of the act. Now, among other purposes for which money is thus raised, is the celebration of public worship in the parish church. For this, the act provides that 400*l.* per annum shall be paid to the rector "out of the fees, and money to be received, and the rates directed to be made under, and by virtue of, this act." Besides this, the vestrymen are empowered to nominate and appoint an afternoon or evening lecturer, at not less than 60*l.* per annum, to be similarly paid. And lastly,

the vestrymen, with consent of the rector, are empowered to appoint a parish clerk, salary not to exceed 10*l.* per annum. I now proceed to copy from the official report of the vestrymen for the year ending Midsummer, 1855, the expenditure and income on account of Church-rates imposed by the said vestrymen irrespective of the will of the rate-payers.

CHURCH-RATE TO MIDSUMMER, 1855.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	436	8	9
" Cash received of Mr. William Ockendon, late churchwarden, Church fees during his year of office	232	1	0
" Cash received on rate made 27th July, 1854	1,297	12	1
	£1,966	1	10
Cr.			
By Cash, Rev. T. T. Bazeley, Rector, one year's salary	£450	0	0
" Rev. R. C. Vaughan, lecturer, ditto	100	0	0
" Charles C. Ceely, clerk, ditto	40	0	0
" T. W. Nation, collector, ditto	30	0	0
" Elizabeth Stirling, organist, ditto	50	0	0
" George Philo, parish clerk, ditto	10	0	0
" Thomas Coombes, sexton, ditto	30	0	0
" Four pew-openers, ditto	60	0	0
" C. J. Mills, steeples keeper, ditto	25	0	0
" Thwaites and Reed, winding church clock	10	0	0
" John Bunting, repairing organ	15	16	0
" Messrs. Williams and Colman, auditing accounts of Baths and Washhouses	10	10	0
" Mr. William Ockendon, late churchwarden, amount of his expenditure during his year of office	242	14	8
" George Philo, gratuity for keeping book of fees to Christmas, 1854	21	0	0
" Mr. Edward Coleman, churchwarden, discharge sundry bills to Christmas, 1854.	108	1	2
	1,298	0	10
" Balance in Treasurer's hands	673	1	0
	£1,966	1	10

From this it appears that the rector is paid 50*l.* more than is allowed him by the act; that the lecturer has 100*l.* instead of 60*l.*; and that considerable sums are in other ways expended for all sorts of purposes. The parish clerk alone has the sum allotted to him by the act, and even he has a gratuity of twenty guineas. The organ costs us 65*l.* 15*s.*, and the church clock 10*l.*; while we pay 25*l.* to a steeples keeper! Even the baths and washhouses receive ten guineas. Then there are 60*l.* to pew-openers, and 242*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and 198*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, for something, who knows what? It costs 70*l.* for clerk and collector.

Now, Sir, I must say that ours is a pitiable case. Here we are in a large parish, where neither the Church nor the rector is popular; the one is thinly attended, and the other holds principles which find little favour. There is an Episcopal Chapel, which of course derives no benefit from the rate. There are sundry Dissenting Chapels, one of which has the largest congregation in the parish. And to crown all, there is Millwall, which belongs to the parish, but is separate from it, with a population of from five to six thousand, but where no service has ever been conducted by the Establishment. Its church, built by Mr. Cubitt, cannot be opened for want of funds, and the only spiritual oversight is by the Dissenters. Yet this pays Church-rates equally with the rest of the parish. We thus have a parish church from which not one in fifty of the parishioners derives any benefit, and which not one in twenty could find room in if they were disposed. Yet this building costs us not far short of two thousand pounds per annum! while a local act vests the entire power in the hands of a few individuals, who have besides the uncontrolled use and appropriation of this very large sum of money!

How long is this state of things to last? How long are Dissenters and men of no religion to be compelled to support abominations such as these? You, Sir, have ever shown yourself in earnest in the cause of religious liberty, and I trust will continue your efforts until this vast imposition is abolished. In our case we have not only to pay the legal demands, but to stand silently by and see our money spent, or rather flagrantly mispent. And we have no remedy. The collector calls for the Church-rate and on the same paper has a demand for poor-rates and paving-rates. And he will have all or none, for if you offer the poor-rates, &c., without the Church-rate, he refuses it. What are we to do? Are we timidly to submit without an effort to release ourselves? Surely not. The magnitude of the evil is my apology for the length of this letter, which I hope will be of some service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
B. H. COWPER.

Poplar, Oct. 12, 1855.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

In the report of the first day's (Tuesday's) proceedings of the Union in our last Number, we mentioned that an interesting paper was read by the Rev. Evan Davies, on Protestantism in France. The following resolution on the subject was adopted:—

That the Assembly, feeling the lively interest in the religious welfare of the Continent, has heard, with mingled emotions of regret and pleasure, the statements by the Secretary and the Rev. Evan Davies, respecting the condition and prospects of Protestantism in France; and, sympathising with the Evangelical Continental Churches in their necessities and persecutions, would earnestly entreat the Congregational Churches throughout Great Britain to remember them at the Throne of Grace, and render them every possible assistance, through such agencies established for the evangelisation, especially of France, as they may severally prefer.

It had been understood that the question of the propriety of amending the Declaration of Faith was to have been introduced at this session of the Union, by the Rev. E. Conder. Considerable difference of opinion arose whether the question should then be discussed; one argument in its favour being the fact, although the declaration itself said it was not a *read*—not intended to be put forth with any authority, or to be binding upon the Churches, or regarded as a standard, yet the

Chapel Building Society had resolved to incorporate this declaration with their Model Trust Deed. It was at first decided that the discussion on Mr. Conder's resolution should be taken on Thursday, but it was ultimately agreed that the whole subject should be formally brought forward in May next.

A company, numbering upwards of 400, afterwards assembled at the temporary Milton Hall to dinner. APLEY PELLATT, Esq., occupied the chair. The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, in the course of the afternoon, gave a very interesting account of "the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers;" or, in other words, of the past history and present prospects of the Congregational Church in Southwark. Dr. HARRIS proposed a resolution to the effect, that the meeting expressed cordial thanks to Mr. Waddington for his narrative, and recommended the cause to the favourable consideration of the Union; which having been passed unanimously, the proceedings terminated.

PUBLIC MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in Exeter Hall, for the "Illustration and enforcement of Congregational principles," which was very numerously attended. SAMUEL MOSELEY, Esq., occupied the chair, and, after the singing of a hymn and prayer, in a brief speech stated the object of the meeting. The following is an extract from his address:—

I think I can say, that scarcely a week passes that I do not come into contact with men who, I am bound to say, look very little below the surface, and who seem to have the impression that we are moved only by hostility to the Established Church. Now, speaking for myself alone, I am bound to say that the conviction deepens and strengthens with every hour I live, and with every thought I am able to give to the subject, that the thing which we call "the Establishment"—always distinguishing between that which is merely political and secular, and that which is directly spiritual and religious—that attempt by law to interfere with thought, that continual effort to make men religious by Act of Parliament—has ever been, and is the most enormous hindrance in the way of every thing that is calculated to promote the social and religious well-being of the people. (Applause.) I am quite sure that, before we have separated to-night, we shall have heard that which will satisfy any dispassionate mind, that our objects have to do with far higher and holier matters than the one I have adverted to; but, in justice to my own conviction, I have felt bound to say what I have said, and to add, that I feel constrained, on all occasions, to give what assistance I can towards any well-directed, legitimate effort, the object of which is to put an end to that system. Our object, however, in addition to dispelling the misconceptions to which I have referred, is to apply that which I trust will be a healthy stimulus to ourselves; and I never can refer to Congregational principles or efforts without saying, that I refer as much to the body known as the Baptist body as to ourselves; and I say this with the most earnest hope, that, before long, some platform may be found on which, with due respect to the conscientious convictions of both parties, with an enormous saving of strength, and with greater power in that great conflict against the evil with which we are surrounded, we can work unitedly for the common good. (Cheers.) Now, I confess to having formed a very high estimate of the part which we Congregational Dissenters ought to take in that great conflict against evil. I am very jealous for our reputation in that respect. I believe, if we should ever come, and surely we ought to come, to recognise the two great principles we profess, of individual right of thinking and individual responsibility as to action—if the time should ever come, when each one forming part of the great body to which we belong, is found thoughtfully, and earnestly, and prayerfully inquiring, "Lord, what wouldst Thou have me to do?"—I cannot doubt that the results will be far more striking and far more effectual than any we have ever witnessed.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL then read an address on the "Distinctive Principles of Congregationalism." After defining the nature of a Christian Church, and developing the general theory involved in his definition, the speaker briefly summed up the principles of Congregationalism in the following terms: "A Church—a voluntary association of Christians; the Word of God its only statute-book; Christ its only Head; love its only source of revenue; no opinions of fallible men binding on the conscience, except as they are confirmed by Holy Scripture; the Church independent of the authority of Pope, Prelate, Presbytery, Prince, or Parliament; the right of the members of the Church to appoint their own ministers and regulate their own affairs; all congregations, and all Christian pastors, officially equal. 'One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren;' the Churches independent in government, confederate in love and good works; individual liberty, combined with catholic unity. As the State must not control the Church, so the Church disclaims all interference with the State; no compulsory taxation for religion; the same liberty we claim for ourselves, claimed equally for all mankind; in the words of an old Puritan, 'By God's command the civil magistrate is discharged to put the least discourtesy on any man, Turk, Jew, Papist, or Socinian, or whatsoever, for his religion.' Such," said he, "are our principles. They are in harmony with reason, with the highest style of liberty; and they are, as we believe, clearly deducible from the Word of God." They did not pretend that Congregationalism was in all respects what it originally was. They took no oath of unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything in their system. They were pledged to none of its defects. But they did maintain that all their great principles were *de jure divino*, laid down in the Word of God. And, therefore, they felt they had a right to reject the term "Dissent." They had never dissented from the Church of the New Testament. "It is not we," continued the speaker, "who have forsaken the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship. We abide by the primitive rule. We ask us what is our denomination, we have a right to say, without any bigoted exclusion of others, that we belong to the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. We repudiate altogether

the notion, that our origin is to be sought for in the troubled reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts. . . . Geneva was not our cradle. To Calvin and Luther we owe not our birth. We trace beyond the Reformation. We are older than the Waldenses. The ancient Fathers are to us but modern names. We have a higher antiquity than Rome. We are successors of the Apostles, our Church-government is as old as the New Testament; and our founder was Christ himself." There were two things to which he would refer in conclusion. Congregationalism solved the problem how to reconcile order with liberty, unity with diversity. If Churches were confederate in government, laws passed in common would bind all. A single congregation, dissentient, must either yield in what it may regard a point of conscience, or must be cut off as schismatical; though that is the real schism, which, by making binding what Christ has left indifferent, drives away those who "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free." But where no authority was assumed, diversity produced no discord, but rather exhibited the life and charity of the Church. Congregationalism, moreover, was distinguished by its catholicity. Obligations and rights are correlative. They claimed independence, and granted it to others. They not only allowed diversity among themselves, but recognised the equal rights of all other sections of the Church. When they became sectarian they ceased to be Congregational.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds, next addressed the meeting on the "Adaptation of Congregationalism to the Wants of the Age." In speaking of the adaptation of any Church system to any age, he premised that they did not give up the prior and more important question of its truth, that is, its correspondence with the revealed will of God. As regarded the idea of authority, its life had not been a quiet one. It was true, from without it had not been much molested, for the time had gone by when a sovereign, of his own Royal will, would venture to deal as he pleased with it, or as some ambitious prelate might cajole him to deal with it. It had had its troubles within, and in three great forms in which the idea of authority has embodied itself, there had been most serious schism and division. Episcopalianism, Presbyterianism, and Wesleyanism, had each had its veil rent in twain; in the two latter, it would seem irremediably and for ever; and in the first so seriously, that, unless it be speedily and skillfully darning, the rent might become quite as wide and unmendable as that of the other two. The idea which distinguished each of these systems from them, and was unquestionably of greater importance to them than any mere questions of organisation and method, was the thing which had been thus damaged and torn, and had been the source of all these schisms—the idea of authority. In these things there was the manifestation of a want of harmony between the Christian mind of our times and the authoritative principles on which such systems were based. The great question came back upon them—shall control be exercised anywhere, in any degree or mode, over the faith or practice of any body of believers by any other body? That was the question to which all was narrowing itself. Does there reside anywhere, in Queen, Lords, and Commons, in convocation of apostolic priests, in conference of non-apostolic priests, the right to exercise control over such things? or, if not a right, may the whole body of any particular faith, with safety to the truth and advantage to the Church, claim to exercise such control? But there were wants (continued the speaker), which had no voice, and especially in the shape of demand. The mind of the world, always one in essence, however various in condition, greatly given to currents, and to tides and cycles, may get into a condition and mood which shall necessitate the adaptation of all institutions to itself. It is one of the prerogatives of mind, whenever it begins to live vigorously, to cast its thoughts into its own form, and to refuse to think in any peculiar direction, and speak in any particular phrases, unless these commend themselves as the best. And thus it sometimes comes to pass, that an age gets uncomfortable and restless without knowing exactly what is the matter with it, without really knowing how to ask definitely for the thing it wants. Some such symptom might be discerned in our own times. The formula of ages had been scrutinised by thoughtful and earnest men, and found defective. A process had begun in that direction which was only just commencing. It was an important thing whether such a movement would be met and allowed to work with freedom by only such intelligent and spiritual treatment as befits it, or whether it must be met by authority, and merely cast out. "If I wished to make a doubter," he said, "into a sceptic I would expel him at once; I would forbid him to doubt at all. If I wished to make a large and thoughtful party secede from any Church, I would immediately become very stringent and dogmatical on the points on which I knew them to be most in doubt; and if they were not weak men, they would be sure to crush and silence me, or, if it was possible, they would depart. And I cannot, therefore, avoid the conclusion, that the fate of Christianity, or of some sections of the Church in this generation, depends very much upon the constitution of the Church itself, and how it will be disposed to meet the spirit to which I have referred."

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, of Camberwell, followed in an eloquent address on "Congregationalism and Liberty." If Congregationalism were against liberty, he remarked, it would be something like pretending to adopt a system that came from Heaven to destroy the privileges of men upon the earth. It was the intention of God, when he gave to man his faculties, that those faculties should be employed. God gave him an understanding, and he

intended that understanding should act largely and should act freely. It was for the very purpose of giving to that understanding a wide field for its freedom and action that God spread abroad the heavens with all their starry magnificence, and that He adorned the sun with the splendour of day, and the moon with the peerless beauty of night, that God gave to the earth its carpeting of flowers, its carpeting of grass, and all its other beauties; it was for the purpose of drawing out, in its full exercise, the observing understanding of man, that God placed him in the midst of so much sublime grandeur; and were we to suppose that religion, that greatest, that best gift of Heaven, was to be communicated to man while, at the same time, he had an understanding trammelled and a judgment confined? Then, too, we have an understanding to observe, and a conscience to decide, and a judgment to determine; we have, at the same time—and that, too, is a gift of Heaven—the power of self-action. And who was to direct that action? Does any one attempt to direct it in the things of this world, any further than as that action may interfere with the rights and enjoyments of others? If I am to be regarded as a member of society, the Government under which I live has a right to deny me liberty, so far as to prevent me from making such a use of it as to injure my neighbours; but that Government has no right to go further. And in religion we find no such right granted to any power or to any authority whatever.

The Rev. ANDREW REED next delivered an elaborate address on the subject of "Congregationalism and its History," in which he endeavoured to show that Congregationalism existed in early Christianity; that the loss of it created, in a great degree, the departure from purity of the after ages; and that revolutions have never been permanent and stable except where the independency of the Church had more or less fully been restored.

The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM was to have addressed the meeting on "Congregationalism, and the Spirituality of the Churches," but he refrained from speaking on account of the lateness of the hour.

The meeting separated after singing a doxology.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday morning, the Conference resumed at the Poultry Chapel. Dr. HALLAM occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. BROMLEY read a paper on the Pastors' Insurance Aid Society, and a resolution was passed commending the institution to the generous support of the Churches. This society, Mr. Bromley said, proposed to assist in providing for the widow an annuity of never less than 25*l.* per annum, and in many cases of 30*l.* or 40*l.*, which would be legally secured to her; or should there be no widow, an amount, in one sum, equal to four, six, seven, or eight years' annuity, according to the number of the children, would be shared amongst them. The annual cost of this annuity of course varied according to the age of the insurer on commencing his payment; but in ordinary cases, 8*l.* or 10*l.* would be sufficient.

Resolutions were also passed expressive of approval of the object contemplated by the British Mission Society, by which the spiritual interests of England, Ireland, and the Colonies are sought to be united; and also of sympathy with the Rev. George Smith in his present painful afflictions, both personal and domestic.

The Rev. JOHN ARWELL JAMES then made his proposition for the formation of a fund to relieve such ministers as, from the decay of the mental or physical faculties, might find their congregations falling off, and their ministrations losing their attractiveness and effect, although they were still able to continue preaching, and were not in a position to retire in favour of a younger and more efficient minister, for want of means of support. They would require a very large sum of money for this purpose; for 10,000*l.* in the Four per Cent. would only meet the case of about eight persons. His generous flock, on the occasion of the recent jubilee, placed 500*l.* at his disposal, over and above certain costly presents. Had he been less comfortably provided for, he would have appropriated that sum to his own uses; but he now offered to give it as a nucleus of the fund he proposed to raise, and he would add to it 200*l.* from his own purse, as a thank-offering to God for His mercies, and as an expression of the interest he felt in the welfare of his poorer brethren, and in the prosperity of that denomination in which it had been his pleasure and privilege to labour for fifty years. If five thousand pounds were not raised in the course of two years from this time, he would consider that the money should be appropriated to some other purpose. It was resolved that the subject should be referred to the Committee of the Union.

The Rev. J. C. GALLOWAY, Secretary of the English Congregational Chapel Building Society, read a paper relating to that society, from which it appeared that the committee had received more than eighty applications for assistance, and had made conditional grants in aid of forty-one, in different parts of the country; twelve others were in course; and thirteen, in various stages of progress, would be speedily completed. These new chapels would provide 24,750 seats, and be erected at an expense of 70,000*l.*, of which 12,245*l.* had been granted by this society. The Rev. Mr. PRUST moved the following resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*—

This assembly are much gratified to hear of the continued progress of the English Congregational Chapel Building Society; fully acknowledge that suitable chapel extension is one of the principal duties devolving on our denomination at the present time; and earnestly hope that, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of trade in certain districts, that very earnest efforts will be made to replenish the funds of this excellent and well-timed society, by donations, annual contributions, and congregational collections.

The Conference then adjourned.

At the conclusion of the session, about 350 ministers and delegates dined together at the Milton Club, as on the previous day. JAMES SPICER, Esq., presided. The Rev. Dr. HALLEY, in a very eulogistic speech, proposed as a sentiment, that "our best wishes be expressed towards my reverend, honoured, and beloved friend, the Rev. John Angell James." The toast was honoured by the entire company rising to their feet, and with much cheering. After a few moments, Mr. JAMES rose to respond, but was so much affected as to be scarcely able to proceed. If (he said) there were one thing on which the public had lighted that had served to present him to them as in any measure worthy of esteem, it was the one simple fact, that, from the commencement of his ministerial career to that moment, he had had no pretensions but to an endeavour to be useful. (Cheers.) "My greatest boast—if one may boast in such a matter—next to the fact that I am a Christian and a Christian minister, is, that I am a Christian minister in connexion with the Nonconformist body." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE submitted the next sentiment—"Success to the Milton Hall Club"—and commended the project to the attention and support of his brethren and the wealthy members of the Churches. Mr. Wills, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. Binney, and Mr. Swaine supported the sentiment. Mr. WILLS said, he was staying at the Club that week, and had found it quite as comfortable as the hotel at which he had been accustomed to stay heretofore when in London; and Mr. MORLEY contended, that, if well supported, the Club was calculated to prove of immense and incalculable service to the interests of the denomination and of the whole country. The Rev. R. ASHTON proposed, "The extension of religious liberty throughout the world." The Rev. J. B. BROWN blessed God for giving France a man with an iron hand to rule the people. ("No, no," from Dr. Halley, followed by cheers and counter-cheers.) Mr. Brown proceeded to state that there were turbulent elements at work in France, which it was above all things desirable for Europe to keep down, until the people should be taught the true principles of liberty. Dr. HALLEY would not reply to Mr. Brown, because he did not think that a discussion on that subject would be very seemly under the circumstances in which they had then assembled, although he had very strong feelings with regard to the "iron hand." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He stated that the New Testament, in modern Greek, had come to be used in nearly all the schools of Greece, in consequence, mainly, of the labours of an agent of the London Missionary Society, who had done more than any other living man for the religious interests of that country.

BRITISH MISSIONS.

A public meeting, in aid of three British Mission Societies, was held on Wednesday evening, at Surrey Chapel; JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the chair. There was a large attendance. After singing and prayer, and after a brief speech from the Chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Thomas James; the Rev. Watson Smith, of New College Chapel; the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel; G. Lloyd, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales; and the Rev. James Wilson, minister of the Ragged Kirk, Aberdeen. He stated some interesting facts with respect to what had been done in Aberdeen.

In six months there had been placed in the Penny Banks, by the very poorest of the people, who, it was thought, could not save anything at all, no less than 1,600; and this habit of saving thus introduced was found to be of great service in many respects, while it enabled the people to pay their rents, clothe their children, and procure themselves many conveniences that they would not otherwise possess. There was very little that was eleemosynary in the Aberdeen Mission; "Nothing for nothing" was its motto; and the people paid for their Bibles, tracts, and books, by a regular system of penny subscriptions; and in this way there had been distributed 450 Bibles, 150 New Testaments, 40,000 tracts and magazines. Since the commencement of the Mission, three places of worship had been opened, each advancing in size and convenience upon the other; and now they had a beautiful place that would hold 600 people, where, in addition to the preaching of the Gospel, the minds of the people were informed by popular lectures on science, history, and geography, delivered by gentlemen of the first ability. Recently, for example, they had lectures on Germany, the lands of the Bible, the Electric Telegraph, Geology; and a most eloquent lecturer had of late given them a discourse upon "The Chronology of Mountains in the Moon." (Laughter.) One chief feature of their proceedings consisted in this, that they sought in the first place to ascertain the exact nature of the evil to be grappled with, and then applied a specific remedy. Now, it had been found that drunkenness was the great vice in Aberdeen, and they had consequently applied to its cure total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. With respect to the preaching of the Gospel to such people as those to whom the Aberdeen Mission and this Home Mission addressed themselves, he would say, it is not necessary to deliver learned and argumentative discourses. What was wanted was just this,—plain truths expressed in simple language, such as would go directly to the heart. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty had given towards the Mission in Aberdeen three separate donations of 261., 251., and 601. (Cheers.)

THURSDAY.

The Conference re-assembled on Thursday morning, at the usual hour; but the proceedings were of an entirely private nature.

The dinner was held in the Temporary Hall of the Library of the Milton Club; S. MORLEY Esq., in the chair. The Chairman referred to the proceedings of that morning, at the private meeting—the subject of which had been a discussion on the state of the Churches. He thought they wanted more particularly the "right man in the right place," which he considered they had not at present. Some of the ministers having undergone a process of ordination, thought that afterwards they might

not follow secular engagements. (Hear, hear.) He considered, if some of these would leave it altogether, they would relieve the Churches of an incubus. When ministers found their pews half empty, and no conversions, he thought they ought to be advised to give it up altogether. (Hear, hear.) He also wished that there was a greater employment of lay agency. (Cheers.) He was sure ministers did not know its efficiency. He looked with great dismay on what he might call the "externals" of religion. In this he included the attention given to church architecture, organs, chanting, &c., which he believed would be their ruin. He was further led to say this all the more, since he saw a growing lurking after a Liturgical service. Mr. BINNEY, partially agreed with Mr. Morley's views respecting the ministry, but something must be also provided for ministers retiring. That must be done by laymen like Mr. Morley, who must say, "If you leave the ministry, we will find something for you." (Cheers.)

The Rev. ANDREW REED spoke of the usefulness of the Milton Club, and the indefatigable labours of Mr. Bateman in establishing it. The names of Dr. Bennett and his son, the present secretary of the club, were also mentioned, and after a few other addresses the proceedings terminated.

On Thursday evening, a public meeting on behalf of Chapel Extension throughout England was held in the Poultry Chapel; RICE HOPKINS, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. C. GILBERT read a statement of the society's operations, and was followed by the Rev. J. Stoughton, James Sherman, Alex. Fraser, Eustace Conder, and Walter Scott. The following resolution was adopted:—

This meeting having heard reports of the operations of the London, the Lancashire, and English Congregational Chapel Building Societies, expresses its gratitude to God for His evident blessing on these excellent institutions; and earnestly commends them and the entire Chapel-building movement throughout the country to the increased generosity and the fervent prayer of all the ministers and Churches of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

FRIDAY.

The Union re-assembled on Friday; Dr. HALLEY in the chair. The attendance, owing probably to the inclemency of the weather, was far from numerous. Mr. CHARLES REED read a paper on Sunday Schools. The Congregational body had, he said, 2,590 schools, and, generally speaking, the accommodation was good and sufficient. There were at the present moment three great deficiencies in our schools—deficiencies which it laid very much with the Churches to deal with—provision for infant scholars; provision for senior scholars; teachers, and provision for their training. It is computed, that not one school in twenty had an infant class; and that, at least, 100,000 children might be added to the number under instruction in the country, if the change were generally made. Provision thus made, and adaptation thus secured, by the Churches of this land, and the future of England might, he thought, under God's blessing, very much be determined by the conduct of the infant classes. After some remarks on the difficulty of retaining elder scholars, Mr. Reed gave some statistics respecting Sunday schools:

The Census return shows every fifty-sixth person in England and Wales to be a teacher, or 1 teacher to every 8 children. The Congregationalists number 49,000, with 1 to every 7, which would seem to be above the average. But these figures include half-day and alternate teachers and monitors; while the infant teacher has frequently 100 instead of 7; so that the numbers are much reduced. Again, it is found, if we take London as a sample, that in 100 schools, with 2,129 teachers on the books, no less than 901 are absent in the morning, or 9 from each school, and 4 every afternoon; and, as a consequence, perhaps, it is found that we have a very irregular attendance of scholars. In one Metropolitan district alone we have but 1 in 17 of the population on the books of our schools (instead of 1 in 7), and of these 14,000 are absent in the morning, and 7,000 in the afternoon, out of 23,000.

It was stated that by a canvass of Birmingham, eight thousand were induced to promise attendance on some school, and the result had been the accession of about 5,000 children to the Sunday-schools of the town. The ministers and the Churches, with the teachers of all denominations in London, were, at the present time, preparing for a similar effort in the metropolis during the coming winter.

An interesting discussion followed. The Rev. T. W. DAVIDS spoke of the success of separate services for the children. He found 120 scholars in his school at Colchester; but at present, though there were other schools springing up around, it contained no less than 800. (Hear, hear.) 120 or 140 were above sixteen years of age, and as many as sixty of the senior scholars had been received into Church membership. Other speakers testified to the success of separate services, which was admitted by the Rev. C. GILBERT, who was rather opposed to the principle, to be very striking. Mr. Haggie, the Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. T. Aveling, the Rev. Walter Scott, Mr. Goodenough, the Rev. J. Kennedy, the Rev. W. Hartnell, the Rev. J. W. Richardson, and the Rev. Joseph Viney, took part in the conversation. Mr. KENNEDY advocated infant instruction under the superintendence of ladies. Mr. HARTNELL mentioned that in London they had but one child in seventeen in Sunday-schools; and yet, in some parts of the country, the numbers rose to one in five or six. Mr. RICHARDSON said that in the Church he was connected with a resolution had been come to, to re-canvass their entire vicinity, and to commence next week. (Applause.) If all the Churches in London, as well as those in the towns, would adopt this simple plan, the interest on this very important question would certainly be largely extended. The Rev. JOSIAH VINEX said that in his district they had frequent public meetings, before which the reports of the Sabbath-schools were laid, and the teachers usually delivered entertaining and instructive addresses. Their Sabbath-schools numbered about a thousand in attendance, and some

ninety teachers. They had a large infant-class, who had a special service; and the other portion of the schools went to the chapel.

Mr. Reed's paper was generally praised, and a vote of thanks to him unanimously awarded. Mr. AVELING then read a paper on the question of education, apart from the Sabbath-school. The writer insisted upon the necessity for secular education being carried on in a religious spirit; and endeavoured to show, by a reference to history, the influence which Christianity has had in the production of a kind of instruction which recognises the spiritual in man, and the duty of the Church of Christ to see to it that right-minded men be found and prepared for the work.

The Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., Principal of Homer-ton College, read a paper respecting the Congregational Board of Education, describing the progress of the institution, and setting forth the present position of the education question in England. SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., said he had to speak to them about the want of funds, as a matter of course. (A laugh.) There were a great many persons who had never done the Board of Education justice, and some of their ministers, too, who might easily say to members of their congregation, who had not given to this object, "Give this Board of Education a guinea a year." (Hear, hear.) And if the day should ever come, with which some were foolish enough to threaten them, when the Board should be disconnected from the Union, there would be a disservice from the only living thing among them. According to the last Government notice, in those districts where Government money flowed in, voluntary money flowed out. Mr. Watkins stated that, "where the greatest number of certificated and well-employed teachers were, there the lowest salaries were paid, and vice versa." This extract was from the Government report, and he hoped it would tend to satisfy the persons he had before alluded to, and cause them to buckle to and meet the difficulty by some independent method. He concluded by an appeal for aid in the educational work carried on by the society, either in the shape of small contributions, or by ministers interesting those members of Churches who were non-subscribers to the Board of Education. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. KELLY moved the following resolution:—That this meeting regards the religious training of youth as a work of paramount importance, alike to the stability and growth of our Churches, and to the interests of personal, domestic, and social life; and with a deepening conviction, that, for the efficient execution of this work, the character and qualifications of teachers are of the first moment; and that nothing will compensate for the absence, on their part, of earnest piety and thorough consecration, combined with mental vigour and appropriate culture—urges the members and ministers of our denomination to consider how far this important object, so vigorously pursued, requires liberal support for the Congregational Board of Education, which, as it mainly draws its materials from them, is every year returning to them a large amount of valuable agency in the form of active and devoted labourers.

The Rev. ANDREW REED said, he did not fear the result of the present experiment in the way of Government education. He felt satisfied, whatever might be the temporary effect, that, in the long run, independent principles would come off the best, though, at present, in some places, their supporters must be prepared for a sore pinch. The necessity for religious teachers was being felt; and who could so well supply the want as themselves?

The Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON dwelt on the importance of day schools in connexion with places of worship, citing the case of Tottenham-court Chapel, as an illustration of their value. About 300 children attended the schools connected with the chapel, which were thus rendered nearly self-supporting; the weekly charge being 6d., 4d., and 2d.

Various votes of thanks were then passed, including one to the President, which Dr. HALLEY duly acknowledged, disclaiming any antagonism to Dr. Vaughan in his remarks on the war in his opening address. He (the President) thanked the meeting for their kind expression of feeling towards him, and hoped that great good would result from the deliberation of the present Conference. He then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

SOIREE AT THE MILTON CLUB.

On Friday evening, the whole of the spacious apartments of the Milton Club were gratuitously thrown open to the Congregational Union, for the purposes of a soiree, which was most numerously attended. The company commenced to arrive early in the evening, and soon crowded not only the drawing-room, but all the public apartments and even the staircases, which at one period were almost impassable. A great point of attraction was the magnificent piece of plate presented to Mr. Courtauld, for his exertions in the celebrated Braintree case, and which was surrounded by admiring groups throughout the greater portion of the evening. As soon as the company had partaken of the abundant refreshments provided, and satisfied themselves by personal inspection as to the elegancies and comforts of the house, a meeting was improvised in the large room in the rear (the future library), over which the Rev. Dr. HALLEY presided; the object being to place on record the service rendered to the Congregational Union by the committee of the Milton Club, in placing their premises at the service of the Union for the meetings of the week, and the gratitude of the latter body for the very important and substantial benefit conferred. A resolution to this effect was proposed by the Rev. R. ASHTON, and seconded and supported by the Rev. Dr. MASSEY and R. PEARCE (Manchester), and was passed by acclamation. In answer to loud and repeated calls from the meeting,

Mr. BATEMAN rose to return thanks. He said that the committee of the Milton Club had been exceedingly gratified in being able to place their hall at the service of the Congregational Union, with the intention pure and simple of fostering a spirit of Christian kindness and gentle feeling throughout the whole Nonconformist body. (Hear, hear.) He begged it to be

understood that their club was not a club in the commonly-accepted sense of the term, but a point of union wherein Christian gentlemen from all parts of the country might interchange Christian sentiments and feelings, nothing more and nothing less. (Hear.) The want of such an institution as the Milton Club had been long felt, and, indeed, it had been a matter of astonishment that a body so powerful as the Non-conformists should have up to the present time been left without a metropolitan point of union. In conclusion, the speaker earnestly conjured his hearers, both clerical and lay, to do everything in their power, in their respective districts, to support the club, and to establish it on a sound and flourishing financial basis.

Mr. MIALL, M.P., as a member of the committee, felt called upon to make a few observations. Having given the chief credit to his friend Mr. Bateman for the establishment of the club, he proceeded to say that amongst many Dissenters the objects for which it had been established were not clearly understood. They were to some extent to associate secular with religious means for furthering the interests of their body. There was none who valued more than himself the preaching of the Gospel, none who more highly esteemed the pastoral office; but he believed that in confining themselves exclusively to spiritual agencies they were not doing all for the Gospel that might be done for the sake of the Gospel, and that much might be done to give effect to their ministrations of a purely secular kind. The establishment of the club was one step towards the correction of this evil, their objects being to make the more social elements of their constitution subordinate to the advancement of those ends which they deemed most important. (Hear, hear.) Nobody approved more of the independent individuality than he did, but their own individuality might be cultivated too exclusively, while social means were neglected which might be made most powerful in furthering religious objects. He looked, then, on the club as a religious institution, because its ends were mainly religious; and he looked on it as a secular institution, because the means by which it worked were mainly secular. It would afford a point of union for consultation, for co-operation, and one in which misunderstandings might be cleared up and differences wiped away, and it might ultimately have the result of doing away with the reproach that there were two parties in the Nonconformist body. One word more. He had seen the power of clubs, formed for political purposes elsewhere, and although he should be sorry to see their club become a political one, still, as all who were members of their institution must feel that they had political purposes to accomplish, they might depend upon it that the success of those objects would be in a great measure commensurate with the success of some such institution as the present. If they had not power sufficient to found a club—if they had not enough of the attraction of cohesion for any purpose except the preaching of the Gospel, they would not be able to make their principles bear upon the world in the manner which the importance of those principles deserved. They must show themselves worthy of those principles by making sacrifices not only pecuniary but domestic, and they would be judged by their ability to organise an institution like the Milton Club. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. HALLEY then gave some details of a recent voyage to the East, which were listened to with much interest.

Rev. J. B. BROWN made some timely remarks on the importance of Congregational principles and the duty of upholding them.

In the drawing-room, which was quite crowded, a meeting was improvised under the chairmanship of the Rev. T. BINNEY, at whose request the Rev. Dr. HARRIS gave some interesting particulars of his recent journey to the East, including a description of Smyrna and Constantinople. He considered the Turkish power as practically terminated, and the Turks had the same presentiment. After singing and prayer, the meeting terminated.

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

There have been no telegraphic messages from the allied commanders during the week. Our information of their proceedings are derived from Russian sources. The following telegraphic despatches have been published:—

On the 22nd inst., the Allies marched from Eupatoria towards Toulat* 40,000 strong. On the 23rd inst., having arrived at the height of Actasa Djanin, they perceived our Lancers on their left flank, and returned behind Aktatschi. Nothing fresh has occurred between Kinburn and Nicolaieff.

St. PETERSBURG, Friday.—The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march to the south under General Liders. Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun-boats have entered the Dnieper. The Czar is at present at Elizabet grad.

Nothing fresh had occurred between Kinburn and Nicolaieff up to the evening of the 25th. The enemy (the Allies), who had left Eupatoria on the 22nd, had retired again thither on the 24th.

A despatch of Prince Gortschakoff's of the 17th of October, 9.30 A.M., says: "The enemy's men-of-war and transports continue to arrive at Eupatoria. Some of them have troops on board. Three divisions of French occupy the pass commanding the gorge of the Valley of Baidar, and another one is posted behind them in the valley itself. According to reliable ac-

counts, the enemy has erected barracks and built earthen huts in the valley, and is now constructing a new road from the old Chaussée to Mordwinoff's estate, on the Tchernaya. On the mountains of Fedjuchin earthen huts are also being constructed, and from thence they are making a road direct to Kamiesch Bay. On the 15th inst. the enemy's fire on the north side of Sebastopol was more heavy than usual. In the other parts of the Crimea nothing of importance has occurred."

Correspondence from the camp states that the firing from the North side of Sebastopol had become so continuous, that, says one writer, "the time of the siege seems to have revived." The Russians had constructed and armed a series of new batteries, and were replying briskly to the fire of the French batteries on the South side. The Sardinians moved in force into a position on the left bank of the Chûlia as far up as Upu. At the same time, the French moved upon Fot Sala, on the Belbek. To meet these menacing movements, the enemy, it is said, had posted eight out of the thirteen divisions, supposed to be with Prince Gortschakoff, in the defiles which lie between Aitodor and Bakshiserai. The other five divisions were posted, one on the North side, two at the first Inkermann lighthouse, and two along the Mackenzie ridge. Of course this account of the distribution of the Russian forces is the version current in the camp. It is remarked in the correspondence, that the natives had opened a brisk trade in wood and provisions with the Allies; the French in the Upper Belbek feeding themselves by purchases from the country-folk.

The packet which left Constantinople on the 18th brings the following reports: Three Sardinian divisions, under the command of General de la Marmora, left their cantonments on the 13th, and marched towards the interior of the Crimea. All the allied army has been ordered to prepare provisions for three days. The Russians are falling back, destroying the roads behind them, but the Allies soon repair them.

Orders are stated to have been received from England that the docks, forts, and public buildings in Sebastopol are to remain intact. Preparations for blowing up the docks—such as sinking shafts for mines—had already been commenced. All these are now to be stopped. These orders are with a view to the military occupation of the port and town of Sebastopol. The *Moniteur* says: "Generals Bosquet, Mellinet, and Trochu, whose wounds are in a fair way of being healed, embarked on the 18th October, in order to return to France. Their state of health is satisfactory."

The *Daily News* correspondent states that the expedition to Kinburn consisted of 4,000 English and 6,000 French; the former number being made up of the first brigade of the Fourth Division, 1,000 Marines, 60 Sappers, and 4 Engineer officers, and a small detachment of Artillery, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General the Hon. A. Spencer. The object of this expedition was to stop the Odessa supplies being conveyed up the rivers Bag and Dnieper, and thence to Perekop; and the object of that to Eupatoria, under the command of Lord George Paget, was to harass and cut off the convoys coming up to provision the Russian army on the north side of Sebastopol.

A letter from Eupatoria states that the defeat of General Korff's cavalry by General D'Allonville had produced the desired effect. The neighbouring plain was so completely cleared that our troops daily make reconnaissances to a considerable distance into the interior without meeting the enemy. The remainder of the English and French cavalry is to be conveyed to Eupatoria.

The *Times*' correspondent in the camp, under date October 15th, says: "Officers and men are busy with domestic arrangements. Hutting and road-making are the occupation of the hour, and rapid progress is making with both. Whenever we abandon this encampment we shall leave almost a town behind us. Strong wooden huts are springing up on all sides, and here and there a solid stone dwelling is in course of construction. The necessary roads progress rapidly towards completion. Drainage is not neglected, and, indeed, it is a question whether it be not almost overdone. I regret to say that drunkenness is very prevalent among the men. The well-intended kindness of the 'Queen's sixpence' is doing, I fear, much harm, used as it is by a very large portion of the soldiers as a means of excessive drinking. Miss Nightingale is at the Sanatorium on the heights, having arrived from Scutari, in the *Emu* steamer, on Thursday night, with all the nuns or sisters of mercy, from Kululee Hospital, on the Bosphorus. The latter are gone to the Monastery."

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT KARS.

Some few details of the Russian defeat at Kars have arrived. The Russians, it appears, came on against the isolated garrison of Kars—worn out by long privations, watches, and sickness—in most disproportionate numbers. They put forth all their force. The battle lasted seven hours and a half. Thrice the Russians made good their footing within the entrenchments, and thrice the Turks drove them out at the point of the bayonet. The most moderate estimate of the loss of the defeated army is 2,000 killed and 6,000 wounded—proof sufficient of the obstinacy with which the fight was contested. "The Turks," writes an English officer, "fought not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life." Another correspondent states that "eight hundred Russians were slain before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks." "The defence," we again quote from the officer mentioned above, "was commanded by dear old General Kmetz; and when our General [Williams] thanked him in the name of Queen Victoria for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open, he was so proud." "Colonel Lake," says the other, "distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his

courage, but his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the *Inglis Tabia*." Captain Thompson, though accident assigned to him a less prominent part in the fray than has usually fallen to his lot in the various *rencontres* that have taken place during the siege, amply justified the entire confidence reposed in him by General Williams and Colonel Lake. Captain Teesdale was ever foremost in the fight. And Mr. Churchill, formerly *attaché* of our embassy from Persia, and now secretary to General Williams, commanded at one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains a despatch from Brigadier-General Williams, Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia, written on the evening of the 29th September, the day the garrison of Kars repulsed the Russian assault. In a few words it states the results of the struggle, and mentions, with high commendation, the names of the British officers under him. The loss of the Russians is set down at 2,500 killed, and double that number wounded; the Turkish loss, 700 killed and wounded.

The *Invalides Russes* presents an account of General Mouravieff's report on the same occasion. The General gives an interesting reason for attempting the assault: "Having been informed that the Turkish troops had received reinforcements in the vicinity of Batoum, and that the enemy proposed to make a movement upon the Gouriel and Akhaltsyk, and at the same time advance from Erzeroum upon Kars, he resolved to attack the latter fortress on the 29th." He states that the blockade is re-established on its former footing.

It is rumoured in Erzeroum that the Russian general, after the defeat on the 29th of September, had demanded reinforcements from Alexandropol, with the intention of making a second attack upon Kars.

"Here we are preparing immense convoys of provisions and ammunition, to be sent to Kars when orders for their transmission are received from that place. As the Russian cavalry did not suffer in the affair of the 29th, it is enabled to enforce the blockade of Kars. It would, therefore, be imprudent to despatch provisions as long as the enemy remains there. The Turkish army does not include any cavalry, and is therefore obliged to limit its operations to the defence of the city."

A letter from the *Times*' correspondent at Suchum Kaleh, where the Turkish army was gradually mustering under Omar Pasha, speaks hopefully of the operations contemplated in that quarter. Steamers were constantly arriving with troops—from Varna, from Szebol, from Balaklava; and, on the 6th October, the writer estimated that there would be shortly an army of fifty thousand men at Suchum Kaleh, well fed, armed, and cared for. Prince Michael, the chief ruler in Abasia, had expressed his gladness to see the Turks, and had been astonished to find himself installed, with great publicity, pomp, and circumstance, as Civil Governor of Suchum Kaleh. The secret of his astonishment was, that, only a short time ago, he expressed sentiments favourable to the Russians; and, what is perhaps more perplexing to his soul, the Princess Dadian, his wife, whose authority is paramount in Mingrelia, is residing, with a small Russian force, in her own province. Omar Pasha showed his accustomed activity in looking after everything. He had also entered into communications with the Circassians.

12,000 horses have left Erzeroum in order to re-victual Kars. Osman Pasha, on the 4th, advanced on the road of Soukoum Kale. A letter from Kars, giving the details of the fight, contains the following: "What will the Russians do? We expect a new attack. Shall we be as fortunate next time? God knows. Our last cartridges are exhausted, and our last biscuit consumed. We hope the Pashas of Trebizond and Erzeroum, to whom estafettes have been sent off, will take advantage of this victory to send us provisions."

THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE CRIMEA.

General Sir William Codrington, (says the *Times* of Monday,) is to succeed to the command of the British army in the East. He has, no doubt, by this time, received the intelligence, and, possibly, is already installed in his position. General Codrington entered the army in 1821, and is, we believe, not yet fifty years of age. His first commission was as ensign in the Coldstream Guards. He attained to a colonelcy in 1846, and his appointment as Major-General is dated June, 1854. As to his services, it is sufficient to say that he has held a command in the army of the Crimea ever since it landed, and fought, always with distinction, in every battle. His conduct in the attack on the Redan has been sharply criticised, but it has been amply and satisfactorily explained. There is at least a presumption (says the *Times*) that General Codrington will succeed, for we know that he has done well as yet, and there is no assertion of his incapacity for a higher post.

There have been some letters published relative to the share taken by Sir W. Codrington in the attack on the Redan on the 8th of September. One of the Light Division says, in a letter to the *Daily News*:—"I was present and wounded at that affair, and I can only say that I never heard any reflections on the conduct of Sir William Codrington. His instructions to our brigade were concise and clear; and on the evening of the 7th they were explained to my own regiment by the commanding officer. When I left the camp, the impression generally in the division was that the failure arose, first, from the long burst we had in the open—270 odd yards from the 5th parallel to the salient angle of the Redan; 2nd, not attacking in sufficient force; and 3d, not having enough ladders, and those which were used being much too heavy, as eight men were required to carry each ladder. When we got into the Redan there were not twenty yards of it which were not swept with grape, canister, and every

* Toulat is marked on the maps at a point about half-way between Eupatoria and Simferopol: the height of Actasa Djanin is not set down, but Aktatschi is placed on the left bank of the Salgir, within five miles of Simferopol, and south of the two great roads leading from the Crimea to Perekop, and to the Tchongar bridge. It would therefore follow, if the despatch is correct, that the direct retreat of Prince Gortschakoff is barred by Sir Colin Campbell and General D'Allonville.

diabolical implement they could get hold of. Our feelings on that evening were far from pleasant, fearing that our countrymen would think we had not done our duty, but I can assure you I never heard blame cast on Sir William Codrington."

A field officer writes: "If another attack was to be made on the Redan, it rested with the Commander-in-Chief to send a fresh division, and not with Sir William Codrington. No man in the Crimea is so universally beloved and respected as a good officer as Sir William Codrington."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The country chateau belonging to Prince Woronzoff on the south coast of the Crimea, about four leagues from the Pharos Pass, has been gutted and plundered by some French soldiers. Nobody was living in the house at the time.

A license to open the theatre of Sebastopol has been accorded to MM. Devaux and Danterny, the managers of the French company at Constantinople.

It is rumoured that early next year a large body of yeomanry cavalry will be enrolled throughout the United Kingdom, to act collaterally with the military.

The *Morning Herald* states that twenty incomplete militia regiments will be disembodied; and that after the meeting of Parliament the ballot will be resorted to.

The *Times* has a long account, from a correspondent in China, of the proceedings of the British squadron in the North Pacific. The writer's opinion is, that the Admiral has been greatly defective in spirit, energy, and skill, that sometimes he has suffered the enemy to escape from great negligence, and sometimes has unwarrantably risked part of his ships.

The son of Sir J. Page Wood, who served in the Naval Brigade in the trenches before Sebastopol, and was wounded by a grape shot, has had his gallant conduct spontaneously recognised and rewarded by the authorities. Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, unsolicited from any quarter, has presented the young warrior, who is only seventeen years of age, with a commission in the 13th Light Dragoons.

The *Paris Monitor* contains the inventory of articles found at Sebastopol. The principal were—470,000 round shot, 101,000 hollow projectiles, 525,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 630,000 cartridges, and other stores in proportion.

Mr. John Laird is now building, at his Birkenhead and Liverpool yards, several wooden gunboats, of about 240 tons each, and six or seven feet draught of water, the whole of which are to be finished by the spring.

The bad custom of making deductions from the bounty offered to induce men to enlist as soldiers has produced a serious mutiny at Horsfield Barracks, near Bristol. Several Irish Militiamen, who had entered the Land Transport service, arrived at the depot at Horsfield, on Wednesday. When they found that the cost of outfit would be deducted from the 54 bounty, they assaulted their officers, tore off their epaulettes, and flung stones at them. The officers called in the artillery, and a howitzer was brought to bear on the mutineers. Still they did not yield. The howitzer was loaded, and the desired effect was produced. Thirty men were instantly arrested.

A new royal warrant has been issued, giving to the relatives of officers killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months, the alternative of receiving a sum equal to the regulation price of the officer's commission, instead of an annual pension. The warrant is to have a retrospective effect to the date of the declaration of war with Russia, but any sums received under previous pension warrants will be deducted from the sums payable under the present warrant.

Preparations are being made at Constantinople and Balak for the allied fleets to winter there.

From the Baltic we hear of returning ships, of a portion of the fleet at Kiel, and of severe hurricanes.

It is stated that Major Owen, R.E., who during the siege of Sebastopol lost his right leg in the trenches by a fragment of a shell, and who during the last week had the honour of staying two days on a visit to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, is on the eve of leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Cubitt, daughter of Sir William Cubitt. It will be recollected that the gallant major (then captain) was one of the leading officials connected with the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The entire of the Turkish Contingent, which was encamped near Buyukdere, has at length, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, sailed for Kertch. The contingent is ultimately to number 30,000. Two batteries of British artillery, two thousand French and two thousand English regular soldiers, together with three thousand men of a Polish cavalry corps, are to be incorporated with the Contingent.

The *Piedmonts* of Turin, of the 23rd, states that General Percy has resigned the command of the Anglo-Italian Legion, and that his resignation has been accepted by the British Government. Colonel Read, late secretary to General Sir Charles Napier, is to succeed him in the command.

The Queen has appointed General La Marmora to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The population of the Croix-Rousse, at Lyons, assembled in the Grande Place, a few days ago, for the annual *fete*, were astonished to see a huge lion, which had escaped from a travelling menagerie, advance calmly towards them. They fled in every direction; but the lion, taking no notice, continued his promenade at a place called Les Tapis, and there suddenly leapt on to a poor donkey, which was tied to a post, and with one grip of his teeth killed him. The king of the forest then calmly placed himself on the ground near his victim, and after a while allowed himself to be conveyed back to the menagerie by his keepers.—*Galignani*.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from Berlin, that Prince Gortschakoff has represented to the Emperor Alexander that there are great difficulties in his present position, and asking for instructions as to whether he shall risk a decisive battle or evacuate the Crimea. The Emperor has thereupon sent Generals Benkendorff and Hackleburg to the Crimea to make a personal inspection, and upon their report future movements depend. Rumour adds, that the Czar has sprained his foot in the most serious manner, and is obliged to keep to his room.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, the Emperor Alexander's mind is becoming affected. He has grown exceedingly religious since his troops have been everywhere beaten, and he prays the whole day, invoking Providence to accord to him a victory. It is likewise stated that his train includes more priests than generals.

The defence of Nicolaieff has been entrusted to General Todleben. The German journals concur in stating that Russia is making unheard of efforts to maintain the war.

An order of the day of Prince Gortschakoff, dated October 15, declares that he will not evacuate the country confided to his defence, neither will he retreat before the invaders, but will defend the Crimea at all hazards.

The *Danube* contains a letter from Warsaw, of the 18th, which says: "The Russian Grenadiers, according to the last news from the South, are at Perekop, and their advance guard has already entered the Crimea. As only two divisions of that corps, forming four regiments of 3,000 men, have been dispatched to the seat of war, it may be stated that the corps at Perekop, which consists, besides the Grenadiers, of artillery, troops of reserve, Cossacks, &c., amounts to about 30,000 men."

A St. Petersburg letter of the 15th, in the *Constitutionnel*, reports that the greatest despondency had seized on all classes.

The Emperor is on his return from Nicolaieff. He will visit Kieff, where large reserves are forming, but it is not certain whether he will go to Warsaw. General Mouravieff's defeat at Kars has put an end to the idea of his supplanting Prince Gortschakoff. It is now said that General Perowsky, who commanded the expedition to Khiva, is to supersede the Prince.

The Russian organs in the press affect to feel as much security with regard to Nicolaieff as they formerly did about Sebastopol. The *National Gazette*, of Berlin, which supports Russian interests, asserts that the Bug has been rendered impracticable to the extent of several miles by means of materials sunk, infernal machines, and batteries on the coast. Five corps d'armée, reinforced by militia, are to unite in preventing the Allies from gaining possession of the place. Notwithstanding all these means of resistance, it appears that the Czar has thought it advisable to change his residence, and, if the *Austrian Correspondent* may be credited, the Emperor Alexander has already left for Elizabethgrad, situated 130 English miles to the north of Nicolaieff.

On the 17th ultimo, an order was received from St. Petersburg, to prevent, with the greatest vigilance, the dispersion of foreign pamphlets and newspapers, the Government having learned that there is a regular office in England for printing revolutionary documents in the Russian language; and that masses of these are smuggled into Poland, where they are distributed among the Russian officers and private soldiers. Into Russia Proper they do not so easily gain entrance.

AMERICA.

The politics of the coming session occupy public attention. Congress is, it seems, flooded by "new men" in a proportion never experienced before; sent there by the agitation of the Know-Nothing and Anti-Slavery movements. The first question that will engage Congress will be the Kansas difficulty. The Pro-Slavery party in possession of the Government will send a delegate of their own; the Anti-Slavery men will send Reader, the expelled Governor; and then the battle will begin. The other question will be the Danish Sound Dues. It is thought that the Government has not made up its mind how to proceed; and that, as some democrats of note are averse to making a disturbance about such a small matter, the Government will wait to see how Congress regards the question.

Letters from America happily announce the safety of Dr. Kane and the Expedition fitted out by Messrs. Grinnell and Peabody in search of Sir John Franklin. They abandoned their ship in May last, and travelled overland 1,300 miles, to a Danish settlement in Greenland, where they were met by a party from a vessel dispatched by the American Government in search of them.

It was reported that Mr. Mason was to be recalled from Paris unless he could give satisfactory explanations to his Government why he attended in his representative capacity at the late *Te Deum* at Notre Dame in honour of the fall of Sebastopol.

At Norfolk and Portsmouth the latest accounts state that the fever had almost entirely disappeared, and business was again becoming active.

Chase, the fusionist or Republican candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, had a majority of 20,000 in sixty-six counties.

In the first seven months of this year, no fewer than 322 persons were killed by violence in California; and while two criminals were executed by the sheriff, twenty-five men were hanged by the mob.

The trade of California in wheat, barley, and flour, has experienced a great impetus from the Australian demand for cereals.

Middle Rachel has been gratifying the clergy of New York by giving readings at the Tabernacle,

divested "of all the meretricious adjuncts of the theatre."

Mr. T. F. Meagher, now residing at New York, has lectured in the Broadway Tabernacle, before an audience of fifteen hundred people, on the "Life and Character of John Philpot Curran."

The trial of Wagner, charged with violating the neutrality laws by enlisting a man named Cook for service in the Crimea, commenced on the 12th in the United States District Court, before Judge Ingersoll. This is the first case tried for this offence in New York, and was looked to with great interest. There was a great array of counsel engaged for the defence—Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Attorney-General; ex-Judge Beebe, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Fullerton; and Mr. Charles Edwards was in Court watching the proceedings, as standing counsel of the British Consulate. The district attorney, Mr. McKeon, appeared for the prosecution. The jury, on the 13th, found the prisoner guilty. The penalty is one thousand dollars fine, and three years' imprisonment. The case will be argued on points of law.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated October 12, gives intelligence from Mexico to the 5th inst. Alvarez had been elected president by one of the colleges, but it was expected that he would be prevented from entering the capital by military force, and that hard fighting would ensue. Vega had withdrawn from civil power, and refused to obey the orders of Alvarez to arrest all fugitive Ministers of Santa Anna.

By way of San Francisco we have news from Japan. The representatives of France, England, and Russia, have been engaged in negotiating treaties with the Japanese. The Governor of Simado has issued a proclamation denying the right of Americans to reside in Japan, except in cases of shipwreck or distress, thus practically repudiating the Treaty entered into with the United States, and reducing the rights of American citizens to the mere privilege of visiting the ports of the kingdom as harbours of refuge.

Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister at London, will, it is thought, be nominated for the office of President of the Union on the retirement of President Pierce.

TROUBLES IN FEEJEE.

The late arrivals from Australia have brought very extraordinary news from the Feejee Islands. The Rewa Station, which was abandoned, of necessity, some years ago, had been reoccupied by the Rev. H. Moore, who for some months had to witness the most horrible cannibal practices of the chief and his people. On the 26th January, the chief died, just as he was about to carry on war against Tui Viti, the Christian King of Bau. On the 9th February, Mr. Moore's house and store were fired in the night and totally destroyed, the loss to the society and Mr. Moore being from 700l. to 1,000l. A plan appears to have been formed for the murder of Mr. Moore and his family; a club was lifted at the head of Mr. Moore during the conflagration, but the murderous plot was happily frustrated, and an escape to Bau was safely effected by Mrs. Moore without bonnet or shoes, and the children in their night-clothes. Mr. Moore returned at once to Rewa, and continues his labours among that nation of murderers. The rebel Bau chief, Mara, who had joined the King of Rewa in his hostile intentions, proceeded to carry on the war. Meantime, George, King of Tonga, arrived on a visit to Tui Viti, with a fleet of thirty-nine canoes and two thousand men. The Ovalau rebels fired on one of his small canoes, which had been dispatched with letters entrusted to George by the French governor of Tahiti to the Popish priests of Ovalau, and killed the Chief in charge, and wounded others. Other provocation and violence were offered to George and his people, who, although on a Christian and peaceful visit, were forced into war on behalf of Tui Viti. The conflict was short; victory declared in favour of the Allies, but not without a severe struggle and the loss of some valuable lives. All the opposing heathen chiefs are either slain or humbled; and the people, being now at liberty to act for themselves, are embracing Christianity by thousands. But there are not missionaries or native teachers to meet one-tenth of the demand for their services.—*Watchman*.

AUSTRALIA.

The Ballarat (Jones) has arrived from Melbourne in sixty-nine days, with 110,000 ounces of gold, and 2,500 sovereigns—total value, 443,500l.—and 100 passengers. Her dates are to the 19th August, being about four weeks later than those last received. The reports from the gold-fields continue favourable, especially as regards the yield from quartz. Trade was steady and provisions rather lower, but the high prices so long prevalent had caused great distress, and a petition, signed by 1,996 unemployed persons, many of them with families dependent upon them, had been presented to the Governor for some plan of relief. A Government committee had accordingly been appointed to devise the requisite measures. The failure of a firm, styled Adamson, Watts, McKechnie, and Co., with liabilities for 46,000l., appears to have excited attention.

From Sydney the accounts were to the 15th July. The price of bread was still high and wages were declining, but some large arrivals of breadstuffs were taking place from San Francisco and the Pacific ports generally. The main trunk railway between Sydney and Paramatta was expected to be opened in about five weeks. An expedition was about to start from Sydney to explore the interior of the Australian continent, under the auspices of Mr. Gregory.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

According to accounts from Athens, another change of Ministry has taken place. Condostatis is

appointed to the Department of Finance; Cristopulo to that of Public Instruction; Bottley, to the Interior; and Tricoupi is to take the Foreign Affairs, when he shall arrive.

The *Messenger* of Tahiti announces, that Prince Ariane, eldest son of Queen Pomaré, died in the night of the 19th May. The inhabitants on the following days paid visits of condolence to the Queen; the women had their hair cut off, and the men their heads shaved, and all brought presents of all sorts of food. After filing off before the Queen, they formed themselves into a circle round her house, and Apo, the senior of the Raatiras of Atimaha cried, "Salutation to Pomaré, Queen of Tahiti! salutation in the name of the true God! We come here, we judges, mutois and hui-raatiras of districts, to salute you and weep with you on the death of your son." Tairapa, the Queen's orator, replied, "Chiefs, judges, mutois, and raatiras of districts—Pomaré is happy to see you, thanks you for this mark of interest, and invites you to enter this house, and weep over the body of her son." The crowd then entered the house, and wept aloud. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 23rd of May, with much pomp. The French authorities and the English and United States Consuls attended the ceremony.

An American paper mentions a romantic suicide. Miss Clara Haskins was found dead in her bridal dress and chamber, near Natchez, Mississippi, on the 2nd ultimo. After being dressed by her bridesmaids, she requested them to retire for a short time, and when they returned they found her lying lifeless upon her couch, with an empty vial, which had contained prussic acid, still clasped in her hand. She had adopted the desperate alternative of self-destruction, rather than marry a man she could not love in obedience to parental authority.

The Order of the Seraphim, the oldest and most honourable order of Swedish knighthood, has been conferred on the Emperor Napoleon. Marshal Reille is the only Frenchman beside the Emperor who possesses the Order.

The Spanish Government have conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of San Fernando on Marshal Pelissier and General Simpson, and the Grand Cross of Charles III. upon Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and La Marmora. The Queen has also presented, in commemoration of the fall of Sebastopol, the Riband of the Order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa to the Marquise de Turgot, wife of the French Ambassador, and Mrs. Otway, wife of the Secretary of the English Legation.

Accounts from Tuscany represent a fearful state of increasing distress, caused partly by bad harvests, partly by cholera, and partly by misgovernment.

The Channel Islands mail-packet brings intelligence that the whole of the thirty-four refugees who signed a declaration, which appeared last week, denouncing the despotism and cataloguing the crimes of the Emperor of the French, have been ordered to leave Jersey this week, by order of the British Government. Among the expelled, are Victor Hugo and his sons.

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1855.

In a letter in the *Times*, on the wheat crop of 1855 Mr. Caird says: "The crop has now been tested in all parts of England, and, while the yield is found to fall considerably short of the great crop of last year, and in some particular districts, owing to special circumstances, is very defective, yet, on the whole, it is believed to be nearly an average produce per acre over much beyond an average surface. The farmers' deliveries of wheat in the various English markets during the first week of October, for the last three years, as shown by the *Gazette*, are a pretty accurate indication of the correctness of this conclusion. For the week ending October 6th the wheat delivery was—

1853.	1854.	1855.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
95,494	151,801	155,921

From these figures we should be almost justified in assuming that any defect in the yield is compensated by the increased breadth under crop.

I am inclined, however—and I think it will be a prudent calculation—to assume that the yield of the last wheat crop is something below an average. We may take it at one-tenth, and then with the foregoing data we have the following results as the produce of 1855—viz. :—

	Qrs.
Average wheat crop of the United Kingdom.....	13,500,000
To which add one-fourth for increased breadth sown in consequence of high prices, a favourable seed time, and a liberal use of guano.....	3,375,000
	16,875,000
Deduct 1-10th for defective yield of last crop.....	1,687,500
Total estimated wheat crop of 1855.....	15,187,500
Estimated annual consumption of the United Kingdom.....	18,000,000

Apparent deficiency to be supplied from abroad..... 2,812,500 which is little more than one-half of the average annual importation of the last five years.

But two important circumstances are to be taken into account, which will materially diminish this apparent deficiency—the lateness of the harvest and the economy of consumption caused by high prices. The harvest was three weeks later than usual, and we may thus save three weeks' consumption of the present crop. This saving, however, is not one on which it would be prudent to reckon, for, in the same degree, the stock of

old corn in the country must have been diminished; and a greater margin than this will always be required on hand to meet unforeseen contingencies. But the economy of food caused by high prices is self evident to every one, and, if we take it at one-tenth, there will remain little more than 1,000,000 quarters of wheat and flour for which we shall be dependent on foreign supply.

There can be little doubt that the present range of prices will procure this supply from America and Egypt alone, even should the northern European ports be closed against us by the defective crops and high prices anticipated abroad.

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.

Mr. Vincent has given three lectures on the War and on Administrative Reform to crowded audiences at Dover; Mr. Poulter (a member of the Society of Friends) in the chair. At Tunbridge-wells he is lecturing on the Commonwealth, to very large assemblies. The opening lecture was presided over by the Lord Mayor elect of London, Alderman Salomons, who expressed himself proud to be identified with the progressive thoughts of the lecturer. At Bishop's Stortford, Mr. Vincent has commenced his series on the Protestant Reformation in England; and at Canterbury has just brought his Commonwealth course to a conclusion, it being the second time he has delivered them in that city.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1855.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 30, states that, after making several demonstrations in advance, the enemy retired finally on the 29th to Eupatoria, finding his left flank continually threatened. The fleet at Kinburn numbered sixty sail.

ODESSA, Oct. 25.—The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that the Emperor of Russia has not gone to Elizabethgrad. The enemy's ships have been seen in the vicinity of Kherson.

The *Patrie* publishes the following curious despatch:—"Vienna, Oct. 28.—Prince Gortschakoff has received full powers, through General Stackelberg, from the Czar, to defend or abandon the Crimea—according to circumstances."

If the following correspondence in the *Constitutionnel* can be relied upon, the campaign in the Crimea is nearly at an end for this winter:—"Our Constantinople correspondent, writing on the 18th, informs us that the allied troops who had advanced beyond the Belbek, where they were, it was said, to take up a position, have received orders to return to their former encampments on the Tchernaya, and in the valley of Baidar. He adds, that the bad state of the roads, which will soon become perfectly impracticable, especially for an army with artillery and a large material, is the sole cause of the adjournment of the plan which was said to have been resolved, to pursue the Russian army, and force it to accept a decisive battle. It is believed, then, that nothing more will be done during the winter than to attack vigorously the forts on the northern side of Sebastopol, so as to destroy them and expel the Russians."

In a letter from the Polish frontier, dated October 19, to the *Augsburg Gazette*, we read: "There are now at Nicolaieff fourteen battalions of infantry, chiefly composed of the reserves of the 10th Division of Infantry, and six battalions of the 2nd Division of Artillery with seventy-two guns and more than 2,000 artillerymen. Kherson is not so well defended by far, for it contains only a few battalions of infantry with some artillery and Cossacks. But at Perekop there are twenty-one battalions of the Grenadier Corps. It is distressing for Russia to be compelled to scatter her forces over all the points of disembarkation. This is the reason why she is reinforcing the small garrisons with militia."

NEW LEVY IN RUSSIA.

A despatch, dated Monday, has been received from St. Petersburg, which states that an ukase orders the levy of ten men for every thousand souls over the entire empire, with the exception of the provinces of Pskov, Poltava, Tchernigov, Charkov, Ekatherinoslav, Kherson, and Tauris.

The *Moscow Journal* contains a circular from the newly-appointed Minister of the Interior, Lanskoj, informing the nobles that the Emperor has pledged himself to respect all the existing privileges conceded to the nobility.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says: "The question of the refugees has led to communications between England and several of the Continental Governments. The French Government entertains the same views on the subject as Austria, and it is certain that M. de Persigny has received orders to support the representations of Count Colloredo at the Court of St. James. It is thought that England will, on this occasion, be disposed to satisfy the wishes of the Continental Powers. The latter, it is said, demanded that the Alien Bill of 1848 shall be brought into effect, and that a clause shall be added to it, enabling the Government to expel, as a measure of policy, any suspected foreigners who may give rise to well-founded complaints on the part of the Governments which are on friendly terms with England."

FRANCE AND NAPLES.

The following is from yesterday's *Moniteur*: "On the 15th of August last a ship belonging to the Imperial navy, the *Gorgone*, which had touched at

the harbour of Messina, celebrated while there the fête day of the Emperor. The military governor of the place, although informed by the French Vice-Consul and the Civil Governor of Messina, abstained from complying with the usage that obtains among friendly nations, and did not hoist the Neapolitan flag. The Government of the Emperor having complained of this want of courtesy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Two Sicilies has just presented, by order of his Sovereign, to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty at Naples, a note which happily puts an end to this untoward incident. The Neapolitan Government expresses its regret that the military commandant of Messina should not have complied with the invitation of the civil governor, and it gives the assurance that formal instructions will prevent, for the future, a repetition in the ports of the Two Sicilies of the omission which has elicited the just complaints of the Emperor's Government.

FRANCE.

M. Erdan, who was condemned, for a press offence, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, has been allowed to escape to Belgium. The Belgian Government has authorised M. Erdan to reside at Brussels, but on the condition that he shall not write in the Belgian journals.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Angers tried, on Wednesday, a new category of thirty-six men, who took part in the attempted insurrection in that city on the 26th August, or who belonged to the secret political society the *Marianne*. These men were not sent before the Court of Assizes, like the others, because their offences were not considered of such an aggravated character. The Tribunal declared them all guilty, and sentenced four to two years' imprisonment and 100f. fine, and all the others to from one to eighteen months.

General Canrobert, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, has left for Stockholm.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant have left Paris after their visit to the Emperor. In allusion to the visit, the *Moniteur* says: "France and Belgium are sisters in their origin, language, manners, and interests. At present the two nations, like their sovereigns, comprehend this. But nothing can contribute more to cement the union of the two peoples, and to facilitate their dealings, than these cordial relations between the reigning families."

It is reported that the object of General Canrobert's mission to Stockholm is to demand winter quarters for the allied ships in the Swedish ports. Several foreign journals speak of a diplomatic mission from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, in order to counter-balance the influence of General Canrobert.

A letter in the *Cologne Gazette*, dated Vienna, Oct. 26th, states that a report was current in Constantinople on the 16th that General Mouravieff's army had commenced its retreat across the Arpatstchül. Russian officers who were made prisoners in the late affair at Kars have stated that the attack upon that fortress was undertaken solely in consequence of direct orders from St. Petersburg.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., is staying at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone; the gallant general's health appears much improved since his return from the seat of war.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt (in reply to an application addressed to her by Mrs. S. C. Hall) has expressed an intention to visit London, for the special purpose of giving a concert in aid of the proposed Nightingale Fund.

It is announced in last night's *Gazette* that the Speaker will issue his warrants for new elections at Southwark and Wells fourteen days hence.

Cardinal Wiseman was received on Monday by the Emperor at St. Cloud.

The *Herald* says: "The illness of the Bishop of London, we are sorry to hear, is of the nature of paralysis, though it is said that his intellect is not seriously affected by it. The lower extremities, we learn, are chiefly affected."

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, Viscount Canning, and the Earl of Harrowby. The Council sat two hours and three-quarters.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol had been received at Jamaica, and had caused an immense excitement. A letter on the 12th inst., says: "The city was beautifully illuminated last night, and the display of flags on the occasion exceeded anything of the kind ever known in Jamaica."

The gale in the north, it seems, was not terminated yesterday. A despatch from Tynemouth, dated Tuesday night, says: The gale is still as furious as ever, and the sea is fearful on the coast. The wind is north-east. The following vessels are ashore near Sunderland and Hartlepool: Rebecca, of Shields, and Canada, of London, on Seaton Sands; two vessels ashore near Blyth. Fear is entertained of vessels known to be off the coast coming from the Elbe and Baltic. No more vessels have come ashore here since morning. It has rained incessantly above 36 hours. There is no report of loss of life.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

We have not any alteration to note in prices of any article; the trade steady in sale.

Arrivals this week. — Wheat, English, 2,610 qrs; foreign, 2,270 qrs. Barley, English, 1,550 qrs; Irish, — qrs; foreign, — qrs. Oats, English, — qrs; Irish, 5,430; foreign, 6,260 qrs. Flour, English, 1,220; Irish, —; foreign, 1,610 sacks.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On the abolition of the COMPULSORY Newspaper Stamp, the price of the NONCONFORMIST was reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

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The terms for Advertising in the NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One line A Shilling.
Each additional line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find the NONCONFORMIST a valuable medium for their announcements.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of stamps at one penny issued to the religious newspapers in London from the 1st January to 30th June, 1855, according to the last Government return:—

Record (twice a week)	205,000
Watchman	82,500
Nonconformist	76,945
Ecclesiastical Gazette	71,700
British Banner	69,659
Spectator	67,500
Wesleyan Times	51,000
Clerical Journal	49,000
John Bull	40,500
Britannia	32,925
English Churchman	30,750
Christian Times	29,401
Patriot (twice a week)	55,883
Inquirer	24,000
Church and State Gazette	11,000
Courier	8,760

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Noncon. and Anti-Bacchus."—We desire to give authentic information on both sides of the question—which we could hardly do if we consulted exclusively the columns of a strong *ex parte* journal.

"G. Slater."—Next week, if possible.

"J. Leo" should first of all make his inquiries at the office of the implicated society. We do not understand from the printed letter inclosed in his note, that the waste paper was sold on the premises, or by the agents, of that society.

"Henry Shrimpton."—To the first question we reply "No"—to the second "Yes." His note comes too late to admit of our giving more extended replies.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1855.

SUMMARY.

THE unsatisfactory state of our relations with the United States is the gravest event of the week. Unhappily, it is not on one but on many points that that cordial understanding, which ought to subsist between nations so closely allied by blood and interest, has been interrupted. Although our Government may have made ample amends to the Washington Cabinet for the infraction of the Foreign Enlistment law of the United States by British agents, and have even gone so far as to rescind every order in existence permitting the enlistment of soldiers for

the Crimea in any of the North American provinces, their conduct in other directions is calculated to take away the grace of these concessions. If the American papers talk of some silly Filibustering expedition to Ireland, surely it is the duty of the British Government, if under any apprehension, to communicate and remonstrate with the United States Government, instead of throw down a defiance by sending a formidable fleet to Bermuda. We know not what official communications may have passed between the two Governments, but according to appearances, the act of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, and the tone of some of our daily journals, are calculated to increase the angry and bitter feeling between the two nations which unhappily prevails. It strikes us that the fear of a descent upon Ireland is a mere pretence for strengthening the British fleet in the West Indies. It may be that the United States have a design upon Hayti with a view to the ultimate acquisition of Cuba. Are we prepared to frustrate any such attempt by force of arms? Does it become us to peril our friendly relation with our Anglo-Saxon cousins in consequence of some petty differences in Honduras? or are we willing to undertake a fratricidal war to save the Spanish colony in the Caribbean Sea from annexation to the United States? These are questions on which the public opinion of this country ought to be pronounced promptly and unhesitatingly. The spirit of Ministerial journals like the *Morning Post*, which talks of the insulting and menacing tone of the Washington Cabinet, and warns the States that if war should ensue, "every American ship would be swept from the seas—all the ports of America, from Maine to Florida, would be exposed to attack—and all this is to be accounted for by the acquisition of a Haytian Sebastopol from which Cuba can be more easily threatened!" would, if generally encouraged, very speedily embroil us with the Transatlantic Republic.

The war news of the week is easily summed up. Though the allied commanders remain silent, Prince Gortschakoff has kept us informed of their movements. There seems good reason to doubt whether there is any intention of attacking the Russian forces in the Crimea at present. The French appear to be securing an advanced position on the Belbek for winter quarters, and in order, as far as possible, to interrupt Prince Gortschakoff's communications with his base of operations, and cut off his supplies. Such also would appear to be the object of the imposing army collected at Eupatoria. After penetrating almost to Batchki-Serai, that division of the allied army appears to have finally fallen back upon head-quarters. The season is now too far advanced to expect further active operations beyond the attempts to cut off convoys for the Russian army. We have yet to learn of a similar suspension of hostilities in Asia. An unauthenticated rumour states, that General Mouravieff has at length raised the blockade of Kars, and retired across the frontier. It is to be hoped that the report may prove well-founded. After the brilliant repulse of the besieging army, the garrison at Kars were almost destitute both of food and ammunition. Whether the continuance of the blockade sufficed to prevent the arrival of supplies from Erzeroum, we are yet ignorant. Perhaps by this time Kars is safe from further assaults by the retreat of the Russians. At Soukoun Kale, Omar Pasha is thoroughly organising the Turkish army preparatory to next year's campaign. The enemy also is preparing for a renewed struggle. A new levy of ten men in every thirty thousand throughout the empire is a symptom both of exhaustion and determination.

At last the British army in the Crimea possesses a general in the vigour of his powers. Sir W. Codrington, the new Commander-in-Chief, is under fifty years of age, and is highly popular amongst the troops, with whom he has served from the commencement of the war. Newspapers at home have nothing to say against the appointment—an inquiry into his conduct in the attack on the Redan having entirely exonerated the gallant general from blame. He enters upon his arduous duties under much more favourable auspices than attended either Lord Raglan or General Simpson.

The best domestic news is the abatement of the monetary pressure, and the fall in the price of grain. France no longer drains away all our specie—one-half of the last arrival from Australia, to the extent of half a million, being retained in the coffers of the Bank of England. But for the absorption of gold for the purposes of the war, and the next instalment of the English loan, the Money Market might again be comparatively easy. It may be that the decline in the high price of wheat is but temporary. But the experienced and well-informed Mr. Caird dissipates groundless apprehensions as to the results of the late harvest. That gentleman, as the result of extended observation, arrives at the conclusion, that though the wheat crop was defective, the breadth and proportion of land under cultivation was unusual, and the weather highly

favourable for securing the harvest. He therefore does not expect that the deficiency will need to be supplied by importations beyond one-half of the average annual importations of the last five years, nor does he see ground for expecting a high range of prices during the winter. Happily, the crops in the United States appear to have been large beyond all precedent.

The Earl of Westmoreland is to be replaced, in the Vienna Embassy, by Sir Hamilton Seymour. With our notions of the functions of an ambassador, and of the duty of the hour, we are unable to join in the rejoicings of all classes of our contemporaries over this appointment. Sir Hamilton is, no doubt, a much abler diplomatist than the musical Earl,—but the Foreign-office so invariably baffles the endeavours of an honest representative really to serve his country, and the tendency of the order is so much more to evil than good, that we think it matters little whether our expensive Envoy at Vienna excel in the composition of masses, or the writing of despatches. Sir Hamilton, moreover, is rather the man to defeat an intrigue, than to negotiate a peace. The significance of the event is little to our liking.

If any shrink from blaming the summary proceedings of the Jersey authorities, in the case of the editors of *L'Homme*, from unwillingness to lend even a seeming sanction to the spirit of the Pyat letter, they have now the reward of their forbearance. Victor Hugo, his three sons, and thirty other French emigrants, have been ordered—"by the British Government"—to leave the island within a week. These gentlemen had not even been condemned by Lynch law, like the former three,—what, then, is their offence? Simply the publication of a statement and remonstrance, courageously authenticated by their signatures. The statement was a simple historical *resumé* of the events which drove them to seek an asylum in the Channel island,—their remonstrance, an appeal to the notorious principles of English law. The Government reply by an outrageous violation of that law,—an act as essentially arbitrary as that which destroyed the Constitution from whose ruins they fled. There can be no doubt at whose instigation it has been performed. When the first Napoleon complained, with unworthy petulance, of the attacks of our press, he was referred to our law courts, and the Attorney-General prosecuted Peltier to a conviction. Only the Third Napoleon could have been deemed worth the establishment of a new precedent. The English Minister who hastened to approve the *coup d'état*, could not refuse to its author the trifle of superseding our boasted "institutions of Alfred."

Hyde-park has been for the three last Sundays the scene of assemblages increasing in dimension and turbulence. The nominal object of these gatherings is, to reduce the price of provisions, and there appears to have been framed some rude organisation for the conduct of the movement. The address read and adopted on Sunday last attributes to the present "very questionable war," and the speculation so encouraged, the artificial dearth which it declares to be the cause of much suffering; but its remedial propositions are unintelligible. The authors of the agitation may be well-meaning men,—but if they were also sensible men they would be warned by events within their own memory, of the impossibility of carrying on, in London, an out-door agitation without ruin to their cause.

The trial of Sir John Dean Paul and his partners has ended in conviction, and a sentence to fourteen years' transportation,—a punishment not exceeding, it may be, the public estimate of their offence, but unpleasantly contrasting, like several other sentences pronounced within a few days on similar offenders, with the punishments awarded to crimes against the person. It appears to be only in the event of absolute murder—as in the case of the unfortunate Miss Hinds, of Ballyconnell,—that the supreme value of life is recognised in our judicial proceedings. Week by week, assaults of the most brutal description,—such as biting off pieces of flesh, or kicking in the stomach,—are condoned by a few months' imprisonment. Surely, upon any theory of criminal judicature, these are the offences to be most signally marked.

On the same day with Sir William Molesworth—the contest for whose seat in Parliament rages between the personal adherents of the two candidates, and whose place in the Cabinet is still open—died Mr. Lucas. There is a difference of opinion among members of his own communion as to the value of his services to the Church and country of his adoption;—but friends and opponents are united in admiration of his ability, conscientiousness, and zeal. He, like O'Connell, surprised the House of Commons by his ready adoption of its manners—so difficult of assumption to all but the native gentleman, after long intimacy with the rougher courtesies of agitation. We believe he also surprised many by the disinterestedness of his policy, and his courageous fidelity to acknowledged conviction. He might

have been seen next session helping to disendow the very faith to which he had shown such brave devotion. For what he was, and for what he might have done, we honour and regret him.

THE CLOUD IN THE WEST.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, we submitted to our readers, such considerations as we supposed might satisfy them that the original object of the war with Russia having been attained, patriotism and policy alike dictated a speedy return to peace, we pointed out the possibility, in case the contest was indefinitely prolonged, of advantage being taken of British exigencies, by the Government of Washington, to force upon us concessions which, under other circumstances, would be deemed humiliating. We little dreamed that at the very moment of our writing, the friendly relations of the two Governments were in actual peril—far less could we have conceived that the disturbance should have been excited by the madness of our own Cabinet. Such, however, appears to be the fact. In addition to the war with Russia, we are now in grave peril of a war with the United States of America.

The occasion of ill-feeling—for it amounts to such—between the two Governments, is the violation by British recruiting agents, with the connivance of the British minister at Washington, of American municipal law. We can bear testimony that when the question of Foreign enlistment was under the notice of Parliament, the moral certainty of infringing the municipal laws of independent States, and of America in particular, by a systematic attempt to enlist the citizens of those States under the British flag, was clearly pointed out, and was, unfortunately, made light of. Lord Clarendon, it is true, gave his agents "most stringent instructions not to violate municipal law;" but our Foreign Secretary, whilst entering upon a course well calculated, as he must have known, to wound the national susceptibilities of America, did not observe the courtesy of consulting the Cabinet of the President. In point of fact, he aimed to overcome the stress of the moment by deliberately taking steps to evade in spirit what he meant to obey in the letter. There cannot be a doubt that the intention of the Palmerston Cabinet was to obtain the enlistment of American citizens for service in the Crimea, in spite of the known wishes of the Government at Washington, but, if possible, in conformity with municipal regulations. He might surely have foreseen the result. One of his agents has been convicted in a Court of Justice of a breach of law, and confessions have been made implicating the good faith of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. Can we wonder that a demand for public redress and satisfaction has been addressed to the Cabinet at St. James's? Ought we to be surprised that the British Government has found it necessary to express regret at the occurrences complained of, and to peremptorily rescind every order in existence permitting the enlistment of soldiers for the Crimea in any of the North American provinces?

Here, we might have hoped, the affair would end. But, unhappily, there are, on both sides of the Atlantic, parties whose interests it would seem to be to blow the spark into a flame. On the one side, Mr. Cushing, Attorney-General of the United States, and member of the Cabinet, writes to the District Attorney in Philadelphia, in a harshness of tone which can only have one effect—that of inflaming the worst passions of the American people. On the other, the *Times*, as if insanely bent on mischief, launches an article against the Government of the United States, which, for meanly misrepresenting the cause of quarrel, for insolent vapouring, and irritating superciliousness, is without a parallel even in the columns of that journal, and which would be sure, if believed to represent public feeling in Great Britain, to light up in America the flames of war. It is true that the *Times*, conscious of having overstepped the limits of decency, has already judged it convenient to eat its own words, and, instead of railing at American failings, to censure the indiscretion of our own Government. But if it be also true, as alleged, that our Cabinet has despatched to our West Indian and American stations a considerable naval force, then we may be assured that matters between the two Governments have reached a threatening crisis, and that the cloud rising in the West may hereafter break into a tempest.

We have stated the immediate occasion of this lamentable misunderstanding—the real cause of it is probably more remote. America contains within its bosom elements of disturbance such as, we blush to say, may be found in all great civilised nations similarly situated. Where there is so wide an extent of territory contiguous to weak and unprotected States, there is uniformly generated a spirit of encroachment which justifies the most iniquitous aggression whenever it is followed by large material gains. In Southern Africa, and in India, this propensity has been

fully developed by our own countrymen, and our schemes of "annexation" have been pretty much on a par with the "filibustering" schemes of our transatlantic cousins. What, however, we tolerate in ourselves, we view with virtuous indignation in the Americans. What we did in Burmah, Scinde, and the Punjab, we cannot, by any means, suffer them to do in Mexico and Cuba. In a word, we fear, our Government, acting on the traditions of office, have been meddling in various diplomatic ways, to hinder the Americans from copying our bad example. But whatever may be the intrinsic unrighteousness of these "filibustering" schemes, and however incapable of defence by the United States Cabinet, it is, no doubt, irritating to be lectured, admonished, threatened, and diplomatically thwarted, by those whose easy virtue has appropriated all the territory in the East which their greed could clutch, and not a little soreness of temper must have been produced by our uncalled for and inconsistent interferences. This we imagine to be the secret of present estrangement. It is this which impels the Cabinet at Washington to magnify the indiscretion of which our recruiting agents have been guilty. It is this which offers a temptation to a Government already ruined in reputation, to make "war in England" a cry which shall influence the next Presidential election. And it is this determination of our Government, we fear, to intermeddle with transatlantic "annexations" which has dictated the augmentation of our fleets in that part of the world.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the *amende honorable* which, it seems, the Cabinet at St. James's has made to the Cabinet at Washington, in reference to the illegal enlistment of American citizens under the British flag, we look upon a quarrel between the two Powers as probable, if not imminent. The respective Governments have a standing ground of difference between them—and America is too conscious of the advantage which is given her by our war with Russia, to be moderate in her demands, or guarded in her proceedings. It matters little, unfortunately, that the great bulk of respectable and enlightened people, on both sides the Atlantic, would view with horror an unnatural contest between nations of the same stock, speaking the same language, animated by the same religious faith, and bound together by so many and such strong ties of connexion and interest. In both countries, alas! the Governments have it in their power to plunge into hostilities, before the voice of wisdom can make itself heard. And in this, it seems not unlikely that we shall have war enough to surfeit the most combative, before we shall be permitted to sheathe the sword.

If it should turn out that we are painting the prospect before us in too gloomy colours—if the cloud in the West should happily be dispersed—if Great Britain should be relieved from this new alarm—enough, surely, will have been disclosed by the present misunderstanding, to make us cautious in rejecting all chances of peace with Russia. We may rely upon it, that unless we bring about an early adjustment of that quarrel, we shall not long have her alone to contend with. We have not heretofore borne ourselves so meekly towards other Powers, as to warrant our confidence that they will abstain from troubling us while our hands are full. On the contrary, our incessant intermeddling with other States, and our national haughtiness, have estranged from us the sympathy of well nigh every other people. If we cannot be sure of America, of what people can we be sure? We have no very high character on the Continent. Let us take warning while we may—lest in our eagerness to fight for "civilisation" and "freedom," we bring about an unexpected combination that will endanger both.

RESTORATION OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

THE highways and byways of history are haunted, all through that forest region we call the Middle Ages, by the spectre of a dead empire. For centuries after the Rome of the Cæsars had ceased to exist,—after the sceptre had been transferred to Paris, the crown to Vienna, and the purple to Constantinople,—for long ages after the substance of universal monarchy had departed in one direction and its symbols in another,—there still remained, to awe and perplex, in the twilight of civilisation, a nominal Roman Empire,—distinct from, and often in collision with, the spiritual sovereignty that had its seat in the ancient capitol. The one was a feudal, the other a sacerdotal supremacy. The Emperor of Rome was the titular head of a vast army of barons and vassals, rather their leader than their lord—the Pope of Rome, the absolute master of a still vaster army of bishops and priests. The one exercised authority, more or less defined, over the possessions and actions of his followers, as they over their subjects,—the latter claimed authority over the very thoughts of men's hearts, from the Kaiser

to his humblest churl. It may seem anomalous that submission to this claim should not have involved submission to every other which the same infallible authority might choose to set up. But human progress has received great help from anomalies,—and in this case the selfishness or worldliness of princes prompted them to stubborn conflict with the hugest conceivable obstacle to intellectual or moral advancement. Military potentates who would not dream of absenting themselves from mass at Easter, and who were probably candid as any maiden in the confessional, carried fire and sword into the territories of the Church, rather than surrender the right of appointing to vacant prelacies, prohibiting the importation of "Bulls," and otherwise securing to themselves that political influence of the priesthood which might else drain off the vitality of their kingdoms. Hence it is an important historical maxim,—not without bearing on modern politics,—that Germany and England were anti-Papal long before they became Protestant. But the distinction proved almost impossible of maintenance. The spiritual sword, when wielded by the genius of a Hildebrand or a Loyola, is sure to prevail over that of secular statesmanship. Germany, and even England, did in fact succumb; and it is to the religious reformation of the sixteenth century that even Catholic princes owed the independence they enjoyed. So completely was Central Europe subjugated, that the Roman Empire may be said to have revived as a political institution, and, with the prefix Holy, to have exercised a dominion which scarce left ought to be desired even by the ambition or greed of Pontiffs.

That dominion, weakened by the Reformation, went down with the Spanish monarchy and the growth of the Austrian. The Hapsburgs were devotees in the closet, but have ever possessed astute advisers in the Cabinet, and one of the Imperial house enjoys the reputation of personal genius. Joseph the Second, in the middle of the last century, successfully asserted those rights which the Henrys of Germany, France, and England had maintained;—and which the people of his own kingdom of Hungary still enjoyed. At no period since has Rome been in a position to make reprisals—least of all, one would think, at the present moment, when Austrian regiments increase the odium and demonstrate the helplessness, of the Papal throne. But the strength of Rome has ever laid in her weakness—and from the depth of political degradation she can ascend, on the wings of sacerdotal genius, to the heights of spiritual power. Accordingly, she has just now recovered from Francis Joseph more than the ablest of his predecessors was able to vindicate. A Concordat has been concluded, and its substance published to the world. It concedes to the Pope the undivided right of appointing to ecclesiastical offices—to the bishops, the liberty of communicating, separately or in a body, with the Pope; the power of dividing livings, convoking synods, ordering special services, publishing Papal rescripts, punishing their clergy, prohibiting heretical books, superintending schools, licensing all teachers of theology or canonical law, and judging in matrimonial causes according to the decrees of the Council of Trent. Religious establishments may be created and endowed at pleasure; and no sale of Church property shall be made without the consent of the Pope.

Such is, according to the triumphant report of the *Univers*, the extent of the Papal victory over the Cabinet of Vienna. We call it a restoration of the Holy Roman Empire,—for it establishes over the thirty-six millions of the Austrian Empire, stretching across the centre of Europe, and comprising some of its finest races, a despotism heavier than that of the Innocents or Leos. We do not overlook the fact that several of the above concessions only restore to the Church what is properly her own, as such; a religious community having the same natural right in the distribution of its offices, whether it be of the dimension of an empire or of a parish. But by her claim to political power, the Church of Rome forfeits those prior privileges. She becomes, wherever it is admitted, a political institution,—an estate of the realm,—a member, not an autonomy,—and therefore justly liable to whatever restraints State necessity may impose. By this Concordat, she is at once released from restraint, reinstated in her natural right, and armed with essentially civil powers—some of them, fatal in their exercise to civil as well as to religious freedom. She is made the co-ordinate ruler and sole instructor of the people. In all matters of opinion, her will is to be absolute,—for not only may she correct the errors of her clergy; she may also prevent all oral teaching of heresy, and suppress whatever books offend her taste or judgment;—yea, the very fountains of knowledge she may tamper with, the school being equally hers with the pulpit and the press. Nor is her dominion, though thus absolute, to be confined to the mechanical outworks of the mind. The very sacraments of nature are

given into her hands. The right of marrying and of giving in marriage, is to be restricted by the decrees of the most intolerant of her Councils, and herself to be the administrator of those decrees. Woe be to the trembling pair who have ventured upon betrothal within the forbidden degree of affinity! And woe be, also, to the dying sinner, whose property may be desired for a new monastery!—the hand of the law no longer interposes between the victim and the vulture. But the worst woe of all will light upon the poor clergy and the patriotic households of that unfortunate kingdom it has taken so long to conquer. The Protestants of Hungary are a minority; but they are not more liberty-loving than the Catholics, and have scarce been more free of Rome—thanks to a parentage like our own. But now will the Papal nominee, sitting in the prelate's chair, scourge and grind the good priest who prayed, though in a foreign tongue, for the national cause, and comfort his flock with whispered words of hope. Now will the mothers who have taught their children to read of deeds they dared not relate, see them taught perforce from the catechisms that make only bigots and slaves. Now will the stupid and lazy censorship be reinforced by those lynx-eyed torturers of language who work from hatred of all that is beautiful and true. And now may we expect that these defeated, but not conquered, races will either burst into rebellion or sink slowly into hopeless apathy. The effect of unmitigated priestism is like that of the Neapolitan prisons—it softens the brain. A generation brought up under the Romish Restoration, can scarcely retain a trace of ancient nobility. To wear out the spirit military force has failed to break,—to substitute the arts of Rome for the crippled arms of Russia,—is no doubt the object for which the Court of Vienna consents to these large sacrifices of power and dignity. But the object and its purchase are alike so detestable, that we will hope for its issue in the confusion of both parties to this covenant of death.

A RIGHT STEP TO THE LEFT.

IN the Parliamentary and public discussions of Administrative Reform, no topic has been more prominent than that of the sale of army commissions. The spectacle of struggling merit and unrewarded valour had been so repeatedly presented in pictures from the camp, that the heart of the nation was thoroughly aroused, and a change impatiently demanded. In the debate on Sir E. B. Lytton's and Mr. Layard's motions, Government admitted the force of the demand, and objected only on the ground of expense. To this it was promptly replied, at the great Drury-lane meetings. Let the commissions of the officers who fall in battle be given to meritorious subordinates, instead of being sold for the public benefit. But another aspect of the question was thus turned up—namely, the extreme anomaly and hardship of depriving the family of a fallen officer of the property in his commission which would be theirs if he died at home. On this point Mr. Headlam fixed attention in the House of Commons, and Lord Palmerston promised a remedy.

The promise has been fulfilled,—but, after the fashion of reformers on compulsion, so as to show the worse than uselessness of partial remedies. The commission of an officer killed in action, at any time during the present war, is to be reckoned the property of his relatives, not of the public; but the commission of an officer dying of camp sickness, or of wounds received six months before, is to lapse as heretofore. There is thus a loss inflicted on the Exchequer, a new grievance imposed on the army, and promotion by merit—the real object of public demand,—actually retarded. We do not, of course, begrudge to the bereaved survivors of the brave gentlemen who fell at Alma or in the Redan, the restoration of a property that was, perhaps, their dependence;—justice, humanity, and military policy were all outraged by the previous usage. But we can see no distinction between their case and that of the officers who, suffering agonies severer, because far more prolonged, than theirs, died equally in their country's service, in the hospitals of the Crimea or at Scutari. There is something, moreover, peculiarly obnoxious to every finer feeling of our nature in the limitation of the period during which a death-wound counts as a title to what is unconditionally due. Think for a moment of the effect of this regulation upon a sufferer from some internal hurt, slowly but surely wearing away the life on which hangs the maintenance as well as happiness of a distant home! Think of the cruelty of making such an one wish to die a little sooner than nature will consent he should! The authors of the regulation doubtless meant only to show compassion; but verily they are ingenious blunders into refined heartlessness.

But our main objection to this new Horse Guards' warrant is its imposition upon the general public. It will act in two or three ways adversely to the object desired. In the first place, it will raise the price of commissions—in

the second, increase the number interested in maintaining the system of purchase, at the same time that it throws away an opportunity for its easy abolition. The classes now accustomed to investments in army commissions will naturally appreciate them more highly, and thus their cost will be raised, to the entire exclusion of that poorer class whose admission to the service is most to be desired. There is now, moreover, a degree of dissatisfaction among themselves which might have led to an abandonment of the system; but the malcontents will naturally become adherents. And whereas an act of simple justice might have been done with graceful alacrity, at the public expense, as the introduction to a new military era, the expense is increased, the boon encumbered, and the reform obstructed. The gentlemen who, in Southwark and elsewhere, profess themselves at once zealous advocates of Administrative Reform and faithful believers in Lord Palmerston, had better reconcile this last act of his Government to their simple creed,—or it will be known as the creed of simpletons.

SACRED MUSIC.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Hullah gave his first performance for the season at St. Martin's Hall. Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was selected for the occasion. As is usual with all the works of this great composer, a crowded audience was assembled to hear an oratorio rapidly increasing in public favour, notwithstanding that it is somewhat deficient in popular solos. The choruses, some of which are very difficult, were performed in a way that reflects the highest credit on Mr. Hullah's skill as a conductor, and were a fair test of the proficiency of his pupils. Almost without exception, they were rendered with great intelligence and correctness. Madame Clara Novello and Mr. Lockey were among the solo singers. The contralto part was taken by Miss Palmer, who was, of course, *encored* in the favourite song, "The Lord is mindful." The bass solos were sung by Mr. Winn, a Yorkshire gentleman, who for the first time appeared before a London audience. His *début* was very successful. Mr. Winn possesses a rich and flexible baritone voice, and sings with great ease and taste. He will prove an acquisition as a singer of sacred music. Mr. Hullah has auspiciously inaugurated the season; indeed, the audience were so entirely satisfied as to warrant an early repetition of this great oratorio, second only to "Elijah" in the highest characteristics of sacred music. The audience were unstinted in their applause both of the accomplished conductor, of the solo singers, and of the performance in general. The next concert is to comprise Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Handel's "Acis and Galatea."

The Sacred Harmonic Society have not yet formally announced their programme, but it is understood that they will in a few weeks produce Costa's new oratorio "Eli," which was received with such signal favour at the Birmingham Festival.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office yesterday. Report has associated this meeting with an alleged intention on the part of the Premier to convene Parliament at the end of the present month, with the object of stating his views in reference to the war, and on other questions of pressing importance, and that then he will dissolve, with a view to a meeting of Parliament early in January for the despatch of business. It has, perhaps, escaped the propagators of this silly rumour that Parliament stands prorogued to Dec. 11.

The vacant appointments are the subject of much speculation in the daily journals. There seems no doubt that Sir Hamilton Seymour, whose name is historically associated with the celebrated conversations with the late Emperor of Russia, is appointed to succeed the Earl of Westmorland as British Ambassador at Vienna. The *Times* speaks of the matter as settled. The leading journal of yesterday also contained an article warning the Premier of the impropriety of endeavouring to strengthen his Government by the offer of any high appointments to statesmen, whose views on the war are known to be vacillating. This pointed article is understood to allude to Lord John Russell, who is thought to be still open to a good offer, and not unwilling once more to become Secretary of State for the Colonies. The *Daily News* "learns from a reliable source, that the office has been offered to Lord Elgin, but declined by him in favour of Lord John Russell;" and trusts this expression of diffidence on the part of Lord Elgin is nothing more than a decorous *nolo episcopari*. The *Herald* has heard, that "the Colonies will be handed over to Lord Harrowby; and that Mr. Hayter will accept the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he may, perhaps, unite with that of Treasury whip." The chances seem to be in favour of Lord Elgin, who

gained a high reputation by his administrative ability as Governor of Jamaica, and more recently of Canada. The names of Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Lowe have also been mentioned in connexion with the vacant office.

The departure of Lord Canning to India during the present month will render vacant the post of Postmaster-General.

Lord John Russell will shortly emerge from his retirement at Rodborough, near Stroud, to make his public appearance at Exeter Hall. He is announced to deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday, the 13th, on "The Obstacles which have retarded Moral and Political Progress." It does not seem that he has yet made matters straight with his usual political followers. At a meeting held on Wednesday, at Durham, Mr. Atherton, M.P., told his constituents that he had formerly been in the habit of squaring his opinions with Lord John Russell, but that now he must place that statesman "in the category of those who have failed their country at its highest need, and who have forfeited the confidence of their country."

LAST OF THE HYDE-PARK DEMONSTRATIONS.

Sunday's was said to be the last demonstration in Hyde-park, on the price of bread. The meeting was disorderly and disreputable, and it was plain that it would end in violence—an anticipation unfortunately realised. At two, there were five or six thousand present, and the number rapidly increased until four. Over the largest group, Beacon, who distinguished himself on the previous Sunday, presided. He read extracts from the Act of Parliament prohibiting seditious speaking at public meetings, and cautioned the people to be orderly, but his advice was not followed. Macheath read a manifesto prepared by the Provision League, appointed on the previous Sunday. Last Sunday, he took his text from a leader in the *Times* newspaper. He had now done for ever with that paper, which was entirely beneath his contempt. This time he would take his text from a passage in Scripture: "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it." After some observations, he produced the manifesto. It stated that large quantities of corn had been thrown into the sea, or kept in bond. This country might obtain wheat from Turkey at 20s. per quarter, and yet we were paying 73s. for it to Russia; thus enabling that country to carry on the war, and discouraging an ally. Mr. Ernest Jones addressed another group on the law of primogeniture, and the system of entail, and recommended the establishment of public granaries. Several fights took place, and stones and sticks were freely used. Many persons were knocked down and trampled upon, and several young women and children seriously injured. Shortly after four, Mr. Beacon declared the meeting at an end, and appealed to the people to disperse quietly, and not go in bodies into the streets, breaking windows, as on the previous Sunday. From this time it was evident that the mob was bent on mischief. On a sudden, as though by concert, two or three hundred men and boys started off in the direction of Grosvenor-gate, followed by hundreds more. Others went through Stanhope-gate, and some through a small opening between the two. They all met in Park-lane, filling the space between Grosvenor-gate and Stanhope-gate. There was a marked absence of policemen, but there must have been a reserve close at hand, for no sooner had the movement towards Park-lane been made, than eight mounted and armed police officers, with a considerable body of constables on foot, appeared, and arrested the further progress of the mob. The aim of the mass appeared to be to get down South-street. The police were pelted with stones and turf by persons standing behind the railings in the park. In the course of half-an-hour the police succeeded in driving the people on to the pavement on each side of Park-lane, and continued to ride up and down between the lines, amid the loudest execrations of the mob. The excitement was kept up until long after dark, when the people, who had apparently no definite object in view, gradually dispersed.

A great public meeting, on the subject of the high price of bread, is to be held in Smithfield, on one Sunday next month, but the precise day is not mentioned.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners tried at the Quarter-Sessions just concluded in the Eastern Counties. This gratifying improvement is in some degree attributable to the operation of the new Criminal Jurisdiction Act; but still more to the abundance of employment, and the enrolment of poachers and other loose characters in the Militia.

Yesterday, Charles Kaye, formerly clerk to Mr. John Whoby, of Dowsbury, decamped, carrying away his master's cash-box, containing gold, silver, and bank-notes amounting to upwards of 200*l*. It is supposed he is now in London, and will make for some seaport town.—A clerk to a merchant in the City, named Jones, in the neighbourhood of Eastcheap, stole a cheque, for which he received Bank of England notes to the amount of 540*l*. He is described to be six feet one inch high, twenty years of age, red hair and whiskers; was last seen at the Swan Tavern, Hungerford. A large reward is offered in each case.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.

On Thursday evening, a very crowded meeting of the electors of Southwark assembled at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to hear an address from Sir Charles Napier. The gallant admiral spoke at considerable length, glancing over several topics of general interest, but enlarged mainly on the war. He approved of Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister; he thought he was the best we could have; for he was a strong man, and a bold man, and one who would never make an inglorious peace with Russia. (Hear, hear.) He thought that we were in a position that, if Russia sued for peace, it might be granted; but she must sue for it; and, as it were, go on her knees to ask for it. The meeting afterwards pledged itself to use every exertion to secure his election, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close by Sir Charles Napier's being almost carried out of the room in the arms of his enthusiastic supporters.

A meeting of Mr. Scovell's friends was also held on Thursday night to take into consideration the address that that gentleman had issued. The address stated that Mr. Scovell was prepared to vote for the ballot, the non-endowment by the State of any religious sect, an extension of the suffrage, a reform of the defective system of administration in our public departments, and for all measures which would promote the well-doing of the working classes. These sentiments met with general approval, and Mr. Scovell himself was also well received.

Several meetings of the respective supporters of the two candidates have since been held in various parts of the borough, at which resolutions have been carried their favour with little show of opposition on either side. Sir Charles Napier has announced his intention to undertake no personal canvass.

At a meeting of Mr. Scovell's friends on Saturday, at the Corrugated Iron Works, Bermondsey, Mr. G. Bevington in the chair, that candidate more fully explained his political sentiments.

Mr. SCOVELL, who was received with great enthusiasm, said he did not think that, considering how he was identified with the borough, he was asking too much in asking them to send him to represent them even in the place of the late Sir William Molesworth. He then stated his determination to advocate the vote by ballot and the extension of the suffrage. He would reduce the county qualification from a 50*l.* to a 10*l.* householders, for he thought a sober, steady man ought to have a vote. (Hear, hear.) He would vote for the non-endowment of any religious sect by the State, for the abolition of the Church-rates, and for complete religious liberty. He should vote for the emancipation of the Jews as the first point towards religious liberty. He thought that reform in the administrative system was required, and he was prepared at all times to vote for it. He would not support any Government that would not prosecute the war in earnest. He thought the present Government was determined to do so, and he was, therefore, prepared to support it. He believed the Government was in earnest in prosecuting the war in such a manner as would insure the progress of civilisation.

A Voice: How about the Maynooth Grant?

Mr. SCOVELL said he would not go to Parliament to abrogate the Grant to Maynooth for the sake of going there. He would strain no conviction of his own for the sake of a seat in the House of Commons, nor would he abandon one principle of his own for such a purpose. He then said he was prepared to answer any questions of the electors.

Mr. JEFFERY then asked, if he would not vote for the endowment of any religious sect, would he vote for the disendowment of any religious sect, and in that way establish religious freedom?

Mr. SCOVELL said he was not prepared to vote for the disendowment of any religious sect that was at present endowed.

Mr. JEFFERY asked if he was prepared to vote for "Manhood suffrage?"

Mr. SCOVELL said he was prepared to vote for household suffrage, but not for universal suffrage. He would give a vote to the man who held a status in the borough, but not to every man because he was a man.

Resolutions were then passed approving of Mr. Scovell's opinions, and pledging the meeting to use their best endeavours to secure his return to Parliament as their representative.

THE EARL OF ELLESMERE ON THE WAR.

Lord Ellesmere delivered a lecture, on Tuesday night, to the Literary Institution, at Worsley, on "The Present War." His lordship dilated on the various phases of the great European contest, and enchaind the attention of his auditors for nearly two hours, notwithstanding his rapid delivery. In conclusion, he said:—"I may perhaps be allowed to sum up the results a little—in commercial phrase, to 'take stock' and count the assets of the war. And I think I may say that, though our expenditure has been vast, the returns have been somewhat in proportion. In every passage of arms, we have invariably had the advantage. We have heavy losses indeed to mourn and deplore, but I shudder almost to state how far more on that score the balance remains in our favour. I have heard very lately that the total Russian loss, since the commencement of the war, has been estimated by one who has some sort of right to be an authority on the subject, at not less than 400,000 men. I don't guarantee these figures at all, but I should hardly put it down at anything less than 300,000 men; and I think it a most melancholy and lamentable fact that we should be under the necessity of going to such extremities. The last telegraph brings accounts of important suc-

cesses at Eupatoria, at Kars, in the Sea of Azoff, and of the fall of Klnburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper. The position of the Russian army I am unable to estimate, but it must be one of serious peril; but I should deceive you if I said I believed that at present the losses of Russia are sufficient to induce her to accede to the terms of peace which ought to be agreed to by the Allies, and until that consummation be attained, I trust this country will persevere, and not hold out any encouragement to Russia to prolong the contest by affording her the spectacle of divided councils at home. (Cheers.) I have no wish to see what is termed the humiliation or degradation of Russia. I think we are talking too loudly for our own position and prospects in asking the humiliation or degradation of Russia. I hope peace may be effected on terms of such perpetuity as human transactions admit of, but it may possibly only be achieved by the result of further considerable efforts in the field, and I look forward to those efforts in the hope that our cause, which I fully and firmly believe to be a righteous one, will prosper under the continuance of that blessing of Providence which, I think, we have experienced hitherto, and I conclude by saying, 'St. George for England, and God defend the right.' (Loud cheers.)

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Times* of Thursday startled the world with an article announcing that the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American continent. This is done, not in a spirit of ill-will against the United States, but as a reasonable precaution against the unbridled license of the piratical filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of Her Majesty, which are being fitted out in the ports of the United States, with the cognisance of, and without any check from, the President and his Administration.

The *Globe* of the same evening stated that it can hardly see sufficient reason for regarding the position of affairs between the United States and Great Britain, as possessing the threatening aspect with which it is invested by some of its contemporaries.

The filibustering expedition alluded to in the *Times* is said to have been intended for the coast of Ireland. The report has been much canvassed by the Irish press, who are only amused with the wild scheme. The Roman Catholic *Weekly Telegraph* tells them that the police would be amply sufficient to repel their attempt. The *Evening Post* speaks of the undertaking as too desperate and ludicrous even for Bodlam; and the old O'Connellite and Catholic organ, the *Freeman's Journal*, thus refers to it: "Anything more utterly hopeless than such an expedition is not within the range of human imagination. We need scarcely say that on this side of the Atlantic there is no encouraging element; and surely, before venturing on such an experiment as the invasion of a country four thousand miles distant, the promoters of the undertaking should acquaint themselves with the sentiments and feelings of the invaded, without whose active co-operation, in the event of a landing, every man in the expedition would be certainly captured or destroyed."

The *Morning Post*, which is thought to express Lord Palmerston's opinions, denies that the United States Government had demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton, our Minister at Washington. The conduct of the English Government has been invariably most careful, as well as most kindly, towards America; and though we are sorry to say the Cabinet of Washington has not shown itself of late disposed to appreciate this, nevertheless, we do not believe it capable of acting so unjustly towards us, as well as so unwisely, as to push matters so far as the rumour states, which we take this opportunity of contradicting.

The naval force sent, and about to be sent, to the West Indian and American stations, is reported to be, on good authority, as follows:—

Cornwallis...	60	Screw	Sailed for Bermuda.
Pembroke...	60	"	"
Hawke...	60	"	To follow.
Powerful...	84	"	Sailed for Lisbon and West Indies.
Neptune...	120	"	Supposed to be ordered from Lisbon for Halifax.
St. George...	120	"	"
Boscawen...	70	"	Flag Ship of West Indian and American station, already there: besides smaller vessels.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF PAUL, STRAHAN, AND BATES.

The bankers, Paul, Strahan, and Bates, were, on Friday, placed in the Old Bailey dock, on their trial before the Central Criminal Court, in the presence of a very large audience, including many members of the mercantile community. The presiding Judge was Mr. Baron Alderson. The charge against the bankers is well known—it was for illegally disposing of securities to a large amount which had been entrusted to them as bankers for safe custody. The Attorney-General, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Poland, appeared for the prosecution; Sir F. Thesiger, who was specially retained, and Mr. Ballantine, appeared for Strahan; Mr. Sergeant Byles and Mr. Hawkins were specially retained to defend Sir John Paul; and Mr. E. James, Q.C., also specially retained, and Mr. Parry, appeared for Bates.

When the accused were called upon to plead, Sir Frederick Thesiger asked that they might be allowed to plead double, and that in addition to the plea of "Not guilty" they should be allowed to plead a special plea, in order that they might take advantage of one of the sections of the Act of Parliament (7th and 8th Geo. IV.) under which the indictment was framed; directing that no person should be criminally liable under the act who had under any compulsory process

made a full statement of all the matters connected with the transaction. Mr. Baron Alderson said that the course was "without precedent," and that the defendants must either plead "Not guilty," or rest entirely upon the question of law. The defendants then pleaded "Not guilty." [Here there was a long delay in the proceedings, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Beattie, an important witness. His recognisances were exonerated, and the Attorney-General had applied for a postponement of the trial, when Mr. Beattie entered the court.] The address of the Attorney-General, in opening the case, was simply a repetition of the story, and of the main points of the evidence so familiar to our readers. With regard to the question of law, he said he should show that the disclosure made by the defendants in the Court of Bankruptcy was not a compulsory proceeding, but was resorted to purposely by the defendants, in order that they might avail themselves of a particular section of the Act of Parliament referred to. But the securities mentioned in the indictment were sold in March, 1854, and other securities were bought to replace them. At a subsequent period, shortly before stopping, they disposed again of the new securities so purchased. Now, the disposal of these latter securities, to which the disclosure in the Court of Bankruptcy referred, is not the occasion of the present charge against the defendants. Dr. Griffith entrusted specific securities with specific numbers to the keeping of the defendants; and it was for disposing of these without his authority that the defendants stood charged.

The evidence given was, first, that of Dr. Griffith, telling the story of his connexion with the bank, and narrating a conversation he had with Strahan, subsequently to the bankruptcy, in which Strahan admitted that securities had been appropriated. Then other witnesses proved the purchase of Danish Bonds for Dr. Griffith by Paul and Co., and their subsequent sale by that firm to raise money.

In defence, Sir Frederick Thesiger contended that there was not evidence enough to go to a jury against Strahan; but Mr. Baron Alderson thought there was. Sir Frederick admitted that, "unhappily, in a moment of pressure," Strahan had, in 1853, agreed to apply certain securities to the use of the bank; there was no evidence that he consented to the appropriation of securities in 1854, as charged in the indictment. It was Sir John Paul who had dealt with the securities in 1854. If, therefore, Strahan had no knowledge of the transactions in 1854, and had disclosed to the Court of Bankruptcy what he had done in 1853, he was rightly entitled to that defence.

Mr. Sergeant Byles, for Sir John Paul, admitted the appropriation of the bonds, but relied on the fact that they had been replaced. "Is it quite certain," asked the Judge, "that he did replace them?"—Sergeant Byles: "I do not say he replaced the identical bonds."—The Judge: "Probably the 5,000*l.* by which they were replaced was the property of his assignees." Sergeant Byles also relied on the point of law.

Mr. Edwin James pleaded that Bates was ignorant of the transactions.

It was now late; and the further proceedings were adjourned.

On Saturday, the trial was resumed. Mr. John Abraham, clerk in the Court of Bankruptcy, deposed, that all the bankrupts made a joint statement relating to the affairs of the bank. Sergeant Byles put in this statement, and then raised the question whether it amounted to a disclosure under the terms of the statute? Separate statements, made to the same effect by each of the defendants, were also put in and read.

Mr. Parry called the attention of the Court to the fact, that there was this distinction in the separate statement of Mr. Bates, that he specifically referred to securities converted by any of the partners, and that he did not admit that he had personally made any use of the securities.

The Attorney-General replied on the whole case. At the time Sir John Paul was said to have committed those acts through distress, he had 27,000*l.* to the credit of his private account. It was made out to deceive the clerks. But it was contended, that they had, by admitting one criminal act, relieved themselves from another. This had nothing whatever to do with the case. Baron Alderson was of the same opinion. The defendants appeared to have made a disclosure of that which was no offence, as an answer to an act that was one. The Attorney-General concluded: The whole proceeding was concocted solely to defeat the act. The legislature required that the proceeding should be *bona fide*, and not to defeat the law.

Baron Alderson then proceeded to sum up. The jury, after deliberating a short time in the box, expressed a wish to retire. They left the court at twenty minutes to one o'clock, and returned at five minutes past, when they gave a verdict of Guilty against all the defendants.

Baron Alderson, Baron Martin, and Justice Willes, having taken their seats, Baron Alderson addressed the prisoners as follows:—

John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert Makin Bates, the jury have now found you guilty of the offence which is charged in the indictment—that of disposing of securities which were entrusted to you as bankers for the purpose of being kept safe, and which you, under circumstances of temptation, appropriated to your own use. A greater and more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a commercial city like this, tending as it does to shake the confidence of the public in establishments of a description which you had so long and honourably conducted. I do very much regret that it comes to my lot to pass any sentence upon persons in your situation; but the public interest requires it, justice requires it, and it is not for me to shrink from the discharge of any duty that belongs to my high office. I should have been glad if it had pleased God that somebody else should have had to do it, knowing, as I do know, that I have seen at least one of you in very different circumstances, sitting by my

side, instead of being at a criminal bar. Little did I think that it would have come upon me to pass any sentence upon you: but it has; and it is only a proof that we all ought to pray not to be led into temptation. You have been well educated, and have held a high position in life; and therefore the punishment will fall much more severely upon you, and be felt by you much more seriously, than by others in a different position, and will reflect also upon your relations. All that I have to do is to say that I cannot conceive a worse case of the sort within the provisions of the act of Parliament; and therefore I can do no more than pass the sentence for the worst case, which is, that you be severally transported for fourteen years.

The whole of the prisoners seemed completely stunned by the sentence. They appeared to be desirous to speak, but were unable to give utterance to a word. After a short interval, they slowly retired from the bar, and were placed in the gaol of Newgate. The severity of the sentence seemed to create some surprise, and Dr. Griffith, the prosecutor, wept bitterly when it was pronounced. The learned Judge himself was very much affected, and at some portions of his address he was scarcely audible from emotion.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Windsor. Her Majesty received with more than usual state, on Wednesday, the deputation appointed by the Corporation of London to present an address of congratulation on the fall of Sebastopol. Her Majesty sat in St. George's Hall, with Prince Albert on her left, and the Duchesses of Wellington and Atholl on her right. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wire, the mover, and Mr. Dakin, the seconder, were admitted to kiss hands at the close of the ceremony. The larger part of the Corporation were also present. Her Majesty and the children have taken their usual drives abroad; and Prince Albert, besides visiting Aldershot, has been out shooting. Amongst the visitors have been the Belgian Minister, Sir R. England, Sir C. Wood, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

The vacant Commissionership of Charities has been conferred upon Mr. Headlam, M.P. for Newcastle.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Bath, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. T. H. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P., and Mr. C. P. Scrope, M.P., have respectively given the sum of 50*l.* towards the establishing of a reformatory school for the county of Wilts.

The Portuguese Minister left town on Sunday, on a visit to Viscount Palmerston, at his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

The Bishop of London lies in a precarious state at the palace at Fulham.

Mr. James Wilson, Editor and proprietor of the *Economist*, has just been made Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board. The office has a salary attached of 2,500*l.* a year.—*Atlas*.

Dr. Wong Fun, a native of China, who has been pursuing his medical studies in the University of Edinburgh, has received the degree of M.D. The *Occasional Paper* of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, states that Dr. Wong Fun has not as yet been invested with the character and office of a medical missionary to China: "He continues in this country for a time to prosecute his studies; and it is earnestly hoped and desired that he may in due time be enabled to consecrate his life to the great cause of Christian Medical Missions, and so realise the high expectations which Professor Simpson has expressed regarding him."

Mr. Gavan Duffy is announced to sail for Australia on the 5th of next month.

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., has given fifty guineas towards the erection of the new Wesleyan schools in Maidstone.

Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi in London, has taken offence at the appointment of a Christian clergyman to be Chaplain to the new Lord Mayor.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

Lord Brougham has left town for Paris on his way to his seat at Cannes.

Major-General Williams, Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Turkish Army in Asia, is about to be raised at once to the dignity of a K.C.B., and the gallant young Englishmen by whom he is surrounded and sustained will also receive signal marks of the Royal favour.—*Observer*.

The *Globe* explains that the transfer of Lord Ernest Vane Tempest to a regiment serving in the Crimea had nothing to do with the fracas at Windsor. Lord Ernest had asked for the exchange some weeks ago, in order to see active service; it was a sacrifice on his part. Even at the time of the actual exchange, it is said, Lord Hardinge knew nothing of the Windsor assault.

The late Sir William Molesworth is succeeded by his first cousin, the Rev. Hugh Henry Molesworth, Rector of Little Petherick, Cornwall, and eldest son of the late Rev. William Molesworth, by his first wife, Katherine Treby, daughter of the late Mr. Paul Treby Treby, of Goodermoor, in Devonshire.

A number of noblemen and gentlemen who sat in the House of Commons with the late Mr. Hume, and feeling that the gratitude of the public for his long services in that House ought to be manifested by the erection of some monument to his memory, invite those who agree with them in that feeling to attend a meeting on the first Saturday after the assembling of Parliament, to consider the best means of carrying the above object into effect.

Mr. Sergeant Kinglake is to contest Wells on the Liberal interest. Captain Jolliffe appears to be selected as the champion of the Tories. The learned sergeant has issued an address in which he thus alludes to the war: "The war is a just and righteous one. It is a mighty struggle between the principles of aggressive

despotism and the principle of free, humane, and enlightened civilisation. I trust as it has commenced in justice so it will be carried on with vigour and untiring energy, and that no temporizing policy will be allowed to interrupt its progress until a result be obtained which shall insure a durable, satisfactory, and honourable peace, and justify the vast sacrifices which have been made in this great cause by the allied nations of Europe."

In the probable event of Lord Westmoreland resigning his office of Minister at Vienna, Sir Hamilton Seymour will succeed him as the representative of Great Britain at that Court.

It is stated that Mr. Mackenzie, the Conservative candidate for Totness, has withdrawn, and Earl Gifford is, therefore, now left alone in the field.

Mr. Frederick Lucas died on Wednesday, of that complication of disorders which he so humorously mentioned in a letter to Father Tom O'Shea, a short time ago. His death took place at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Ashley, of Staines; and he leaves behind him a son, ten years of age. As is well known, Mr. Lucas was originally a member of the Society of Friends. From that faith he became a convert to Roman Catholicism; and established the *Tablet*, conducting it first in London, and afterwards removing it to Dublin. There Mr. Lucas entered energetically into the ranks of Young Ireland, espoused the Tenant-right question, and became one of the foremost men in the party. By his death there is a vacancy in the representation of Meath, and efforts will be made to secure a successor of the same politics. Mr. Lucas having advocated in the *Tablet* the right of the Irish priesthood to interfere in politics, and being rebuked by the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, he went to Rome, as our readers may remember, early in the present year, to prosecute his appeal against Dr. Cullen's decision. The appeal was decided against him, and the result was the entire prostration of Mr. Lucas's physical system and his premature death at the early age of forty-three. Mr. Lucas was the brother-in-law of Mr. John Bright, the M.P. for Manchester.

We regret to hear of the death of W. H. Ashurst, Esq., the eminent solicitor in the Old Jewry, which took place on the 13th October. The deceased was, during a long life, the consistent and prominent supporter of Liberal opinions, and foremost among the defenders of sufferers from oppression or for conscience sake. In times of political difficulty, when opinion was less free than at present, and danger attended its utterance, Mr. Ashurst, both professionally and privately, stood by the Radicals of the day. With Mr. Childs, of Bungay, he was most active in promoting the Parliamentary inquiry into the Bible monopoly; and, we are told, expended several hundred pounds in that cause. He was also prompt and zealous in affording aid to the Canadian refugees, when they were landed on our shores. In fact, there have been few political movements for promoting reform, during many years past, in which Mr. Ashurst has not been a prominent actor, and which has not been indebted to him for assistance.

Miscellaneous News.

An infant has been suffocated in a cradle, at Durham, by a cat lying across its throat and mouth.

The new Mechanics' Institution at Manchester, which is to cost 22,000*l.*, will be completed by Midsummer, 1856.

A lad at Gwennap, in Cornwall, has unwittingly killed his little brother by snapping a gun at him, which another brother had carelessly left in a room loaded.

Miss Hinds, the victim of the assassination in Cavan, after a partial rally, has sunk under her wounds. The murderer has not yet been discovered, and no arrests have been effected.

A child, named Underhill, of Crediton, Devonshire, died a few days ago from the effects of oil of vitriol, a spoonful of which was given to it by the father in mistake for castor oil.

The Countess Stanhope met with a severe accident on Friday morning, by breaking her arm. Her ladyship, with the noble Earl, was on board the continental steamer which landed her passengers at Ramsgate instead of Dover, in consequence of the violence of the storm, during which the Countess had a fall by which she sustained the injury. Her ladyship is, however, going on favourably.

The Jews of Exeter, Birmingham, and Norwich have agreed to present congratulatory addresses to Mr. Alderman Salomons, on his election as Lord Mayor of London. At Norwich an amendment was moved, on the ground that the Alderman "had compromised a religious principle" by attending a Christian place of worship on the day of his election, but the opposition did not meet with much support.

The Rev. Dr. Willis, Professor of Divinity at Toronto College, in the course of a lecture he delivered in Glasgow on Canada, stated that there were about 60,000 emancipated slaves settled in Canada, most of whom had fled from bondage. They were all loyal and patriotic, and better men and better Christians were nowhere to be found. He had repeatedly preached to congregations of emancipated slaves, and had ever found them attentive and devout. They appeared to him to enter with more spirit into the praise of God than white men generally.

A railway communicating between Croydon, Mitcham, and Wimbledon, and connected with London by the Epsom line and by the South-Western, was opened on Monday week. Within four days it produced its fatal accident. On Thursday afternoon, a train which was proceeding from Croydon towards Mitcham left the rails, the engine ploughed into the earth for some distance, and then turned over: John Bingham, the driver, fell beneath the ponderous mass,

and was crushed to death; the other men engaged on the train were more or less hurt, but not fatally. There were but three carriages, and only one was occupied; and of the five passengers in this only one, a lady, appears to have been hurt.

The evening classes at Crosby Hall were established a few years since by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, many years Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, and a number of other liberal clergymen of the Church of England. They number at the present time something like 1,200 members.

A young man named Frost, son of the late Mr. W. B. Frost, of this town, a private in the 41st Regiment, made an unexpected appearance here on Tuesday last, as his friends had received "authentic" intelligence of his death, and been in mourning for four months. It appears he was present at the battle of Balaklava, and was slightly wounded while in the trenches, but obtained absence on sick furlough in consequence of being overworked. So general was the impression of his death, that two of his comrades had at different times, and by separate accounts, communicated it to his relatives; and another, who has returned invalided, had waited upon them and confirmed that statement.—*Bury Post*.

The remains of the lamented Sir William Molesworth were on Saturday morning interred in Kensall-green, in a grave near that of the late Duke of Sussex. Six mourning coaches followed the hearse, in which were Sir Hugh Molesworth, Mr. Paul Molesworth, Lord Torrington, Mr. Charles Villiers, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Delane, Sir E. Elton, Mr. Pauncefoot, and other gentlemen. A deputation from Southwark attended to the grave the remains of their late distinguished representative, and the carriages of Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, the Duke of Somerset, Lord John Russell, Sir C. Wood, and other political and private friends of the deceased, closed the mournful procession.

On Friday, Mr. W. Baker held an inquest respecting the death of Dennis Callaghan, aged thirty years. The pugilist had been in custody, for violent conduct towards the police. He left prison about a week since. On Tuesday evening, having been drinking, he walked deliberately into the shop of Mr. Fletcher, hairdresser, Rosemary-lane, and suddenly seized a razor, with which he inflicted a fearful gash, which nearly severed his head from his body. The boy raised an alarm, when several neighbours, followed by officers, came in, but the man had expired. The jury were unable to agree, three being for a verdict of *felo de se*, and nine for temporary insanity; but, after two hours' consultation, they returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

After a long discussion on corporation reform, concluded in the Court of Common Council on Monday, the following resolution was passed by a large majority: "That it is desirable to confer with Her Majesty's Government on passing through Parliament a bill for the reform of this corporation, and that a committee of three aldermen and twelve commoners be appointed for that purpose, and to report to this Court." The following members were then appointed to confer with the Government upon the subject of the bill:—Alderman Finnis, Alderman Cubitt, Alderman Eggleton, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Abraham, Mr. T. H. Fry, Mr. T. H. Hall, Mr. W. L. Taylor, Mr. T. Parker, Deputy Hale, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Wood, Mr. Ross, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Gresham.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce sat last Tuesday and Wednesday, in deliberation on the Bank Act of 1844; and arrived at a series of resolutions respecting that measure. Although "the council see no reason for alarm in the present state of the commercial position and the general resources of the country, yet they cannot conceal from themselves the fact that there is a growing apprehension in the public mind of approaching difficulties." Anticipating that the pressure for money, on account of war and food requirements, will cause a drain on the available banking capital, and bring about a state of things like that in 1847, when the reserve-notes were exhausted while a large stock of bullion was retained, they call upon the Government to anticipate and prevent any similar break-down in public confidence, by declaring its readiness to assume the responsibility expected from it—namely, to suspend the operation of the Bank Act of 1844.

On Friday the British Islands were visited by a storm, at times amounting to a hurricane, from the south-west. At Dover several steamboats were unable to enter the harbour, and obliged to run for Ramsgate. Some lives were lost close to that Harbour of Refuge. At Plymouth a barque went ashore. Several wrecks are reported along the coast. At the half flood the river was so rapid, that the vessels in the Lower Pool, and in Blackwall and the Lower Reaches, could scarcely be held by their anchors; and on the ebb, the wind and tide setting the same way, several vessels, in the crowded state of the river, brought their anchors home, and came into collision, causing much damage to bulwarks, spars, and rigging. Several of the wharves on the south side of the Thames were inundated. Inland, the effects of the storm were very disastrous; several houses in the suburbs were unroofed, chimney-pots blown down, and a great number of young trees uprooted. In Lancashire and Cheshire there were heavy rains and floods.

It appears that Mr. Henry Grattan owns the estate comprising the property occupied by Miss Hinds, who was all but murdered the other day. That he has taken a very bold view of his duties as a landlord under the circumstances, the following proclamation will show:—

Whereas Miss Charlotte Hinds, a tenant of mine, an amiable and inoffensive lady, has been barbarously shot near the lands of Tubberlion, in the county of Cavan, I

hereby offer 100*l.* reward to any one who will give me information against the assassins, so as to convict them.

And whereas I have long since forgiven the tenants of those and other lands rents due by them, amounting to 1,000*l.*, I hereby give them notice that I shall call for the arrears due these two years, to November next; and I shall insist on getting either the rent or the land; and as these people misunderstand the doctrine of the Tenant League, I hereby call on the members of that body to use their influence and assist in enforcing the rights of property and the laws of the land, which in my instance, and that of this unfortunate lady, have been in the most unjust and illegal manner wilfully, wickedly, and barbarously perverted and outraged.

HENRY GRATTAN.

A serious accident occurred on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway on Sunday night, by which several persons were severely injured, but fortunately no lives were lost. It appears that the train bringing the Scotch mail not arriving at its usual time this morning at Preston, a pilot engine was sent down the line, when it was ascertained that between eight and nine o'clock the train had run off the line, about three-quarters of a mile north of the Keasforth station, and separating, broke into two divisions—one rolling down the left and the other the right side of the embankment into the open fields. It is said that a bale of goods had been dropped by a preceding goods train, and that the engine coming in contact with it caused the carriages to run off the line. They were smashed to atoms, and the mail bags scattered. The guard was severely injured—the flesh of one of his arms being stripped off to the bone. The following are also injured: Mr. Gray, of the Potteries, collar-bone broken, and bruised about the head; Mr. Chapman, cattle dealer, of Leyay, head cut and chest crushed; Mr. Lomas, spirit merchant of Erodsham, severely shaken; Sir Charles Stewart, cut about the head.

Law and Police.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Isabella Jolley was tried for the murder of her mother. It will be recollected that Mrs. Jolley was found dead with her throat cut, one morning; and that her daughter Isabella stated that she had found her mother dead from the wound. They had been suffering from poverty, and Miss Jolley procured a razor, she declared, for the purpose of killing herself. A surgeon gave evidence that the wound might have been self-inflicted. On the whole, the jury were disposed to concur in this view, and they found a verdict of Not Guilty. Mr. Baron Alderson fully concurred in the verdict.

Cortazar and Masip, the Spaniards who forged and uttered two letters of credit, were convicted of both crimes.

George Mulley, charged with an attempt to kill Ellen Marney, a young woman who lived with him, was found guilty of the lesser offence of assaulting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentence, transportation for life.

The prosecution for assaulting the Rev. Mr. Wallace, a Wesleyan minister, while preaching in the open air at Kingstown, and the cross case of assault brought against him, were finally disposed of on Friday, in the Dublin Commission Court, by a *nolle prosequi*, the friends of the reverend gentleman being satisfied with the definition of the law given in the case by both the learned Judges presiding, Chief Justice Monaghan, a Roman Catholic, and Baron Richards; namely, that a clergyman of any persuasion had a clear right to preach in the public street as long as he did not violate the public peace, just as a person would have a right to deliver a lecture upon any ordinary subject in a public place, and no one would be justified in disturbing or molesting him.

Literature.

Ancient Jerusalem. A New Investigation into the History, Topography, and Plan of the City, Environs, and Temple: designed principally to illustrate the Records and Prophecies of Scripture. With Map, Plans, and other Illustrations. By JOSEPH FRANCIS THURPP, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE opinion of Mr. Thripp as to the present state of the subject on which he issues this goodly and handsome volume, will be acquiesced in by all who have paid much attention to biblical topography; he says:—

"The labours of preceding authors have left abundant room for a fresh work on the subject. Prevalent errors with respect to some of the principal points in the ancient topography of Jerusalem have not yet been removed; and the most important object to which investigations of this kind can be directed—the elucidation of the writings of the Old Testament—has, of late years, been, comparatively speaking, either depreciated or neglected."

In this learned and laborious work, which assuredly deserves a place in every biblical library, and cannot be neglected without blame and loss by any future writer on the subject, Mr. Thripp puts forward views, arrived at by a slow and careful investigation, which differ widely from those of previous labourers in the same field. There is no spirit of innovation indulged, nor any careless rashness permitted, in rejecting the theories which others have constructed: but, while heartily admitting the merits of inquirers and scholars to whom he is indebted for materials and guidance, Mr. Thripp is perfectly inde-

pendent in his method of investigating and in the conclusions he maintains. We are not so deeply read in the special subject of sacred topography, as to be able at once to pronounce, to our own satisfaction, on the results here reached; but we can bear witness to the minute research, careful induction, and apparent truthfulness, which eminently mark the discussions and conclusions in which some hitherto unaccepted, and almost unimagined, views are put forward; and we can speak with emphatic commendation of the bearing given to the whole substance of the book, on the explanation and illustration of the text of Scripture.

As an instance of the novelty of some of Mr. Thripp's views, we may name his inquiry into the position of the ancient Zion. He elaborately demonstrates—as he believes—that the Jews, after their return from the captivity, used the name Zion of a different part of the city to what they had previously done; that in the time of the monarchy, Zion and the city of David were identical, but that in the time of the Maccabees they were not—but, indeed, so far from it, that they were situated in entirely different parts of the city; that in the interval referred to, the name Zion had shifted from one place to another; that the modern Zion is identical with the Zion of later Jewish days, and consists of the whole or part of the south-western hill of the city; but that the true Zion—the Zion of David and the prophets—was none other than the Temple-hill, now occupied by the Haram esh-Sheriff. The current tradition and the opinions of modern travellers are thus held to be entirely in error.

Another instance of the author's reversion of popular belief is, that the modern 'Ain Selwan cannot possibly be the ancient Siloah; but that the fountain was situated just within the city wall, and immediately to the north-west of the Moors' gate. A further conclusion is, that the general supposition of a connexion between the waters of the Temple-hill and Siloah is justifiable, but on ground not hitherto accepted—namely, that both alike were supplied from the Pools of Solomon beyond Bethlehem, and by means of the aqueduct, of which the remains exist, running within the walls along the eastern brow of the Upper City, almost close to the spot at which it is maintained the Siloah fountain must have stood. This new conclusion is made to explain the name Siloah, *sent*,—the water being sent or conveyed to Jerusalem from a direct distance of nearly six miles.

We cannot proceed further. We must, however, briefly state, that Mr. Thripp gives an excellent history of the City of Jerusalem—thoroughly and intelligently investigates its environs—and pays special attention to the temple, its site, the details of Solomon's and Herod's temples severally, and the character of the vision temple of Ezekiel. Much Scripture is cleared up and illustrated in the course of these inquiries, especially in that relating to the Temple. The map of Jerusalem, based on the ordnance survey, and the map of Dr. Tobler, is most excellent; as are also the plans and details; and all of them most useful to the intelligibility of the author's views.

Correspondence of John Howard, the Philanthropist, not before published. With a brief Memoir and illustrative Anecdotes. By Rev. J. FIELD, M.A., Chaplain of the Berkshire Gaol. London: Longman and Co.

THIS volume is in some sort supplementary to Mr. Field's *Life of Howard*. It contains a brief memoir, which we like, on the whole, even better than the more extended work; and which is certainly more adapted to general perusal and popular impression. None of the Letters formerly printed are reproduced; but, instead of them, the editor gives a considerable correspondence, hitherto unpublished, with "Howard's endeared friend and relative, Samuel Whitbread," with Lady Mary Whitbread, and with Mr. Whatley, who was associated with Howard as commissioner for building penitentiaries. The Letters do not add greatly to our knowledge of Howard, yet are, perhaps, more fully characteristic and truly illustrative of his life and labours than any others that have come to light. Some of them are written from the Crimes, where the philanthropist spent the last months of his life; and describe "the cruelties perpetrated and sufferings endured by the Russian soldiers after its capture, and during the continuance of the warfare with the Turks." Mr. Field has added, very usefully and interestingly, several anecdotes illustrative of the circumstances to which the Letters refer. It is most gratifying to have these further memorials of Howard rescued from oblivion. Their intrinsic interest is considerable; they will be cordially welcomed by all who love Howard's memory—and who does not?—and we warmly thank the editor for their publication.

The Poetical Works of William Lisle Bowles. With Memoir, &c. By Rev. GEO. GILFILLAN. Two vols. (Library Edition of the Poets.) Edinburgh: J. Nichol. MR. GILFILLAN'S Memoir of Bowles has some interesting pages on the poet's relations to the schools of poetry which preceded and followed him; and then proceeds to tell, very agreeably and effectively, the simple story of his life. We are not prepared to adopt the epithet Mr. Gilfillan applies to him—"the father of modern poetry"—on such slight grounds as, that "he

was first on the field," and that "his sonnets inspired the more powerful muse of Coleridge:"—the latter statement is only superficially true. But Mr. Gilfillan's judgment of Bowles's poetry is expressively true. He says: "its leading element is sentiment,—warm, mellow, tender, and often melancholy sentiment. He has no profound thought—no powerful pictures of passion—no creative imagination—but over all his poetry lies a sweet autumnal moonlight of pensive and gentle feeling. In his larger poems, he is often diffuse and verbose, and you see more effort than energy. But in his smaller, and especially in his sonnets, and his pieces descriptive of nature, Bowles is always true to his own heart, and therefore always successful." These volumes contain some sixty pages of poems hitherto "inedited, unpublished, &c.," but none of these are important except such as "The Sanctuary," "Childe Harold's Last Pilgrimage," "Chantrey's Sleeping Children," &c., which, if before "inedited," are at least well-known, and have been included in an edition of the poets published in France by Galignani. The volumes preserve the supreme excellences of paper and type, which distinguish the series to which they belong.

A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History. By Dr. J. C. L. GIESLER. Translated by the Rev. J. W. HULL, M.A. Vol. V. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THIS volume of Gieseler's most valuable *Compendium* brings down the work to the period of the Reformation. Like the preceding volumes, it is almost a miracle of industry, research, and learning. Though its narrative is brief and formal—and even dry and bald—it is universally admitted to be the most important body of facts and authorities on Church History in existence; and one regards with amazement, and consults with an ever new sense of its fulness and value, its imposing array of historical and literary notes, of authors, extracts, and references. The true informing idea of Church History—namely, *organic development*—is wholly wanting in Gieseler; so that his work is but little interesting or edifying to the student who would contemplate that which is innermost to the growth and extension of Christendom, and the unfolding of Christian life and thought. But his very coldness and indifferentism are favourable to the production of a work, whence professional scholars may draw materials for a more living and spiritual view of the experiences and fortunes of the Church. Messrs. Clark intimate that they are prepared to carry the work further, and to complete it by two volumes, bringing down the history to the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648; but this will be done only if it is specially subscribed for; and it is therefore necessary that those desiring to have the remaining volumes should forward their names direct to the publishers.

Select Works of Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D. Edited by Dr. HANNA. Vol. V.—*Natural Theology: Lectures on Butler's Analogy: Introductory Lectures, &c.* Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

AGAIN we welcome a new volume of the cheap edition of the principal works of Chalmers. It contains all that he has written which may be brought under the head of Natural Theology;—that is to say, the volumes published by himself with that title, and the posthumous lectures on Butler's "Analogy." In the latter, we have the maturest thoughts of Chalmers on a work which was his study throughout life; and no student of the "Analogy" should neglect these valuable expository and suggestive remarks. As an Appendix to the volume, the editor gives us two Introductory Lectures delivered by Dr. Chalmers at the opening of his course; and an essay, worthy of his genius, and his prime of life, on Cuvier's Theory of the Earth—contributed to the "Christian Instructor" in 1814.

The Ear in Health and Disease, with Practical Remarks on the Prevention and Treatment of Deafness. By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand.

THIS cheap little treatise is the result of the writer's extensive experience. It contains a succinct and popular account of the construction of the delicate organ of which it treats, and valuable hints and directions relative to the prevention and cure of diseases of the ear. The position and professional reputation of the author will insure for it a circulation wherever works of this character are needed to inform or guide.

Dr. Jones and his Times; Houlston and Co. J. A. James's Jubilee Memorial; Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Early Grace with Early Glory; Ward and Co. Mind your Steps; Groombridge and Co. How to Detect Adulteration; Ibid. Dictionary of Abbreviations; Ibid. The Happy Life; Jarrold and Sons. The Starting in Life; Ibid. The Sabbath; Groombridge and Co. A Caution against Pictures; Painter, Strand. A Few Words about the inmates of our Workhouses; Longman and Co. Ninth Report of the Institute for the Protection of Women; Lights and Shadows of the Sepulchre; Judd and Glass. England's Sundays; Knight and Co. Specimens of Greek Anthology. Consumption; Heale and Co. John-street, Oxford-street. Unlicensed Medicine; Theobald. The World's Future; B. L. Green. The Synodicon; Thompson, Burleigh-street. Report of the Administrative Reform Association; Office, 86, King William-street, City. The Petition of Dr. Feithman. Confirmation of Admiralty Mismanagement; Wilson, Exchange. Debate on Decimal Coinage; Rickerby, Cannon-street. A Funeral Discourse; Jackson and Walford. The Close of the Millennium; Houlston. British Merchant-Service Laws; Smith, Elder, and Co. Weekly Tracts. Soldiers' Friend Society Tracts. Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. Evangelical Magazine. Christian Reformer. United Presbyterian Magazine. Baptist Magazine. Missionary Record. Merchants' Magazine. Scottish Congregational Magazine. Educator. Evangelical Preacher, 1, 2, 3. Congregational Pulpit. Evangelical Christendom. Sunday at Home. Anti-Slavery Advocate. Bibliotheca Sacra.

Gleanings.

A biographical sketch of Lord Palmerston in the *Banbury Guardian* says that his lordship is a descendant of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and husband of the famous Lady Godiva.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish political exile, has advertised a new book on political subjects, the title being, "The Principles of Government; or, Meditations in Exile."

The Crystal Palace Company are about to invite the exhibitors at Paris to transfer their goods to Sydenham at the close of the Exposition, giving them space for their display free of charge.

The Common Council of the City of London has resolved to have a medal struck in honour of the recent visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

Mr. Outhbert Ellison, of Hebburn-hall, Durham, has no less than five grandsons, one nephew, and two great-nephews, now serving in the army in the Crimea—for the most part in the Guards.

The Mayor of Salisbury has got into strange trouble; he officiated at a sale of newspapers, and a person bearing him some grudge has laid an information against him for selling by auction without a license.

Mr. Macaulay's next two volumes of the "History of England" have been subscribed in the Row to the number of 20,000. The edition will be 25,000 copies. It is believed that the two volumes only brings down the narrative to the close of the reign of William and Mary.

A Madrid correspondent sends to the *Dublin Telegraph* (Catholic) the following startling news: "The Holy See is to be removed to Jerusalem, and the north of Italy given to Victor Emmanuel. The news is startling, and my authority is good. The whole is the doing of Palmerston."

Napoleon's hat having fallen off, a young lieutenant stepped forward, picked it up, and presented it to him. "Thank you, captain," said the Emperor, inadvertently. "In what regiment?" inquired the subaltern, quick as lightning. Napoleon smiled, and forthwith presented the witty youth to a captaincy.

The twelfth volume of "L'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," by M. Thiers, has just appeared. Its readers will find at its commencement a preface in which the author discusses the causes which produced the fall of the monarchy of Napoleon I. M. Thiers does not hesitate to attribute them in principle to the absolutism of the Imperial form. Led by his subject to compare the disadvantages attendant on this absolutism with those on freedom, M. Thiers concludes that the latter, although great, are yet less to be dreaded.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, in a letter to the *Morning Advertiser* respecting a review of his work on the Gospel of Matthew, which appeared in the columns of our contemporary, says, with reference to his literary labours in this new field: "Since it has pleased my God and Redeemer—as I firmly believe it has—that I should put my hand to the plough, I would not quit my hold of it, or even look back, were I sure that, by doing so, the mantle of Shakespeare himself would fall upon me. I can conceive no stronger temptation."

Some time ago—no matter how long (says the *Gateshead Observer*)—an address was voted to Prince Albert—no matter where. The presentation of it devolved, officially, on an esteemed and intelligent member of the Society of Friends—no matter who. Then came the question of the hat:—would Prince Albert receive the address from the Quaker covered? His Royal Highness was invited to say—Yes, or No—if he would tolerate the hat? The Prince replied, not in the following words, but to the following effect: That he really did not care a straw about the Friend's beaver himself; but, then, Her Majesty would be present—and would it be civil to the Crown, especially when worn by a lady, to wear the hat? Now the worthy Friend probably cared as little, himself, as H.R.H. about the hat; and, enough having been said for the satisfaction (as we hope) of the Society, it was resolved that the hat should go overboard.

The *Times'* critic draws the following account of the late Professor Wilson in the lecture-room: "We shall never forget our visit to his class-room. We could hardly find a seat, and many were standing. The door of the ante-room creaks, and in strides, with a bounding step, eight miles an hour, as if he trod Benvolio after the deer, a strong, broadbuilt man in black,—gown flung loose over his arms, and long golden hair floating dishevelled over his shoulders. He mounts the rostrum, puts down his roll of MS., and lays out his watch—five minutes past twelve. 'Look how he is rubbing his eyes. I wonder if he had a *Noctes* last night,' says Mac to Mac. 'By Jove! and if he has not cut himself in shaving,' Mac replies to Mac. 'Eh, man, how his lips are twitching; he doesn't know the lecture.' 'Wait till you see, old boy; he's always best when he hangs fire.' And there he is in the meantime verily hanging fire. He pores over his MS. and can't decipher it. It is a mass of confusion—the backs of old letters, the backs of old proofs, fly-leaves torn out of books, note paper, letter paper, China paper, blotting paper, all dashed over with hieroglyphics, twenty words to a page. He gives it up in despair, puts his hands in his pockets, turns from the class, and looks out at the grated window. Dead silence and suspense—the hour at bay. In a moment he wakes up, seizes the watch—ten minutes past twelve—folds the ribbon round his forefinger, looks thunder and lightning over the heads of his students, and with a voice

every tone of which suggests the epithet of Chrysostom or Goldenmouth, first slowly, word by word, then faster and faster, until it becomes a torrent, discourses most excellent music, invests philosophy with life interest, stalks a subtlety, courses a problem, earths an objection, ferrets a motive, with a zeal which brings the blood to the faces of the young fellows, fills that calm academic haunt with profane cheering, and reminds every listener of the Greek legend that the virgin goddess of the hunt is a very truth twin sister to the god of poetry and eloquence."

For several weeks, some able hydrographers and engineers have been employed surveying the coasts in the neighbourhood of Boulogne and Calais on the French side, and of Dover and the South Foreland on the English side of the Channel, and in taking soundings, with a view of reporting as to the feasibility and advantage of forming a communication between the two countries by means of a submarine tunnel and railway. M. L. Favre (Niort, department of Deux Sevres), the distinguished French engineer, has published the details of his extraordinary scheme. He says: "Our project consists in a tunnel formed under the sea, and offering as much security as a railway under the open sky. The tunnel will be pierced in a manner so that the bed of the earth which will divide it from the sea will never be less than twenty-five metres even at the greatest depth of the straits. The tunnel will be lined with a double arch, the first to be of granite and of impermeable cement, the second of thin iron plate, pierced in different places in order to discover immediately the least filtration."

BIRTHS.

Oct. 26, at Rose Cottage, Lee, the wife of the Rev. R. H. MARTIN, B.A., of a daughter.

Oct. 21, at Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. J. H. PARKER, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

Oct. 26, at 3, Victoria-road South, Kentish-town, Mrs. CHARLES THEODORE JONES, of a son.

Oct. 21, at the Cedars, Sunbury, the wife of the Rev. R. B. KENNEDY, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Saxmundham, Suffolk, by the Rev. M. Lewis, in the presence of Mr. Baldwin, Registrar, Mr. W. BARKER, to Miss SARAH ANN BUCKINGHAM, both of Saxmundham.

Oct. 23, at the Independent Meeting-house, Finchfield, Essex, by the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., the Rev. JOHN STOKES, of Finchfield, Hants, to SARAH ANNELL, youngest daughter of Mr. JOHN HART, of Yeldham's, Finchfield.

Oct. 24, the Viscount FORTH, only son of the Earl of PERTH and NEWPORT, to HARRIET MARY, eldest daughter of the Hon. ADOLPHUS CAPEL, niece of the Earl of ESSEX, and granddaughter of Viscount MAYNARD.

Oct. 21, at Lake-street Chapel, Leighton, Beds, by the Rev. S. COWDY, Mr. GAINA BACHMANN, farmer, of Elington, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS MEAD, of Fudnell Farm, Bucks.

Oct. 25, at the New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, EDWARD BUDDEN, Esq., of Eton-villas, Haverstock-hill, and 2, Jeffrey-square, City, to ELIZA M. WALKER, second daughter of ROBERT JAMES, Esq., of Chalcutt-villas, Haverstock-hill.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19, at Portaferry, the Viscount DE VESCI, in his eighty-fifth year.

Oct. 1, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, JOHN MICHAEL WYNN, of putrid sore throat, aged seven. Oct. 7, ROBERT WATKIN JOHN WYNN, also of sore throat, aged one year and eleven months. And Oct. 17, CAROLINA ANN ELIZA MONIE, the beloved sister of VIRGINIA and JOHN WYNN, also of putrid sore throat, aged twenty-five; she took the disease in her devoted attendance upon the death-bed of her sister's children.

Oct. 22, MARY ANN, wife of H. FINCH, Esq., of Upper Norwood, Surrey.

Oct. 23, at Eddington, HENRIETTA THEODORE, third daughter of Mr. GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW, of St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, aged eleven.

Oct. 23, at Dovecot Hall, Barrhead, Glasgow, Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, in his fifty-sixth year. He was an elder in the Abbey Church of Paisley twenty-five years.

Oct. 23, at Pentonville, Mrs. BENOIMONT, in her ninetieth year.

Oct. 23, JOHN MAY, Superintendent of the A Division of Metropolitan Police, which appointment he held from the formation of the force in 1829, in his sixty-ninth year. Also, Oct. 25, ALFRED JOHN MAY, fourth son of the late Superintendent JOHN MAY, in his thirty-first year.

Oct. 26, at 10, Brunswick-square, Brighton, THOMAS HAWKEY, Esq., formerly of Portland-place, London, in his eighty-third year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds to-day were weaker, and a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was finally established. Speculative sales have been encouraged by the idea that the existing difficulty between the British and United States Governments will operate as a check to the market. The gloomy weather, and intelligence that flatness prevailed on the Paris Bourse this afternoon, also exercised some influence. On Exchequer-bills the current rate was as much as $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on Consols $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the discount market caution continues to prevail, but the immediate tendency seems rather more favourable, owing partly to the prospect of the Bank's stock of bullion receiving some further addition from the late Australian supplies. Looking at the Money Market on the whole, there appears to be greater ease and more confidence, and with corn rather cheaper and trade contracted generally, there should be less want of capital.

The Bank Returns for the week ending Saturday, the 20th inst., show a further decrease in the bullion of half-a-million sterling, but an equal decrease in the other securities.

The movements of the Precious Metals last week were important. The total importations amounted to £1,100,000L, while the exports were only about 60,000L, exclusive of the shipments to the Continent

by private hands, the amount of which is unknown. It is thought that, of the 442,000L. in gold brought by the Ballarat on Saturday, about half will be taken to the Bank of England, and that the remainder will be bought on account of the Bank of France.

The letters from Paris state that the drain of gold has diminished during the past few days. The amount of silver obtained for France from Amsterdam is 420,000L, the amount applied for having been much greater, namely, 1,600,000L; but the Bank of Holland has refused to part with more than the first-mentioned sum.

The Foreign Market is still inanimate. The Turkish 6 per Cents. are $75\frac{1}{2}$; but the New Scrip is as high as $2\frac{1}{2}$ dis. Mexican Stock is $19\frac{1}{2}$. Danish 5 per Cents. are at $100\frac{1}{2}$, and Belgian $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. at 93.

The account operations, and the weakness in the Funds, have very little influence on Railway Shares, which, however, are dealt in to a very limited extent. Great Western shares are $51\frac{1}{2}$ to $51\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire, $75\frac{1}{2}$ to $75\frac{1}{2}$. North Westerns, $92\frac{1}{2}$ to $92\frac{1}{2}$; and Midland, 64 to $64\frac{1}{2}$.

The Commercial Reports from the provinces for the past week present nothing new, but looking at the state of the money market their character is still very satisfactory. At Manchester, although the commencement of the week was marked by increased dullness, there was a much better tone towards the close. The Birmingham advices describe no alteration, and in the iron market the effect of the financial condition of the country seems thus far to have been limited to checking a tendency to an undesirable advance in prices. As regards the general trade of the place, some additional encouragement has been imparted by the last accounts from Australia. At Nottingham the operations have been of a moderate but not unfavourable nature, and the orders from the United States are to a fair extent. In the woollen districts business continues inactive, but there is confidence as to the prospect of a good winter trade. In the Irish linen markets the high rates of discount have entirely stopped the progress of recovery.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised eight vessels—four to Port Philip, one to Sydney, one to New Zealand, one to Hobart Town, and one to Launceston, with an aggregate capacity of 4,984 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a tendency to firmness.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 8	—	88
Consols for Account	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88	88 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
New 3 per Cent.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	88
Annuities	—	—	227	226	226	229
India Stock	—	—	207	208	208	208
Bank Stock	208	207	208	208	208	208
Exchequer-bills	2 pm	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis	2 pm	1 pm
India Bonds	—	2 dis	2 dis	2 pm	2 pm	1 pm
Long Annuities	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7-16	3 7-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th day of Oct., 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued, £24,682,230 Government Debt, £11,014,109
Other Securities, £2,944,900
Gold Coin & Bullion, £10,682,230
Silver Bullion, —

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, £14,563,000 Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity), £10,635,259
Reserve, £3,161,092 Public Deposits, £3,825,021
Other Deposits, £11,764,080 Other Securities, £18,789,512
Seven Day and other Notes, £4,318,488
Bills, £90,139 Gold and Silver Coin, £47,977

Oct. 25, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 26, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS, J., Catherine-street, Strand; White Hart-street, Drury-lane; and Finsbury-square, newspaper proprietor, Nov. 6, Dec. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hockwood, Sile-lane, Bucklersbury.

EDWARDS, W., Cross-street, Finsbury, ale and porter merchant, Nov. 1, Dec. 6; solicitor, Mr. Norton, New-street, Bishopsgate.

GREENHILL, A., Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, baker, Nov. 8, Dec. 4; solicitor, Mr. Jarvis, Chancery-lane.

JONES, S., Houndsditch and New-street, City, draper, Nov. 13, Dec. 5; solicitors, Mr. Shuttleworth, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Redfern and Son, Leek.

MOORE, C., Rochester-road, Kentish-town, carpenter, Nov. 13, Dec. 5; solicitor, Mr. Holt, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

RICHARDSON, R., Caterham, Surrey, builder, Nov. 14, Dec. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Price, Moorgate-street.

CLAYTON, C., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironfounder, Nov. 8 and 29; solicitors, Mr. Fowler, Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

PRATT, D., Birmingham, thimble manufacturer, Nov. 10 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Webb, Birmingham.

MOSE, W., Ripley, Derbyshire, grocer, Nov. 6 and 27; solicitor, Mr. Duncanson, Derby; and Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

NICHOLSON, J., West Derby, Lancashire, surgeon, Nov. 9 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Stockley and Co., Liverpool.

LOED, W., Newton in the Willows, Lancashire, butcher, Nov. 8 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Yates, Liverpool.

BOWERMAN, J., Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer, Nov. 5, Dec. 6; solicitors, Mr. Tucker, Tiverton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

RIDGE, G., and JACKSON, T., Sheffield, Yorkshire, stationers, Nov. 10, Dec. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Sheffield.

BECKETT, C., Manchester, brewer, Nov. 8, Dec. 6; solicitor, Mr. Livett, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 16, T. Routledge and J. Routledge, Lett's-wharf, Lam-beth, saw mills proprietors—Nov. 16, T. G. Shaw and J. Lane, Old Broad-street, City, and Manchester, wine merchants—Nov. 16, V. Snook and J. T. Snook, King-street, Hammer-smith, linen

drapers—Nov. 16, F. Blackwell, Peterborough, carrier—Nov. 20, J. Grimshaw, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, licensed victualler—Nov. 16, W. Jennings, Bradford, Yorkshire, hosiery—Nov. 16, J. Fell and J. Leary, Huddersfield, woolen manufacturers—Nov. 17, J. Weeks, Sheffield, draper—Nov. 13, J. D. Neill, (separate estate), Liverpool, ship broker—Nov. 16, W. Oulton, Liverpool, chemist—Nov. 16, J. Stevenson, Liverpool, provision dealer—Nov. 16, A. Dempster, Liverpool, stomasman—Nov. 16, T. Clements, St. Helen's, Lancashire, grocer.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

T. Colebrook and J. Colebrook, Clifton-road, Maida-hill butchers—J. Hill and J. C. Hunt, Slattsacks, Lancashire, joiners—W. Fleming and W. Whinham, jun., Bishopwearmouth, Durham, plumbers—J. M. Marchinton and J. Marchinton, Sheffield, manufacturers of screws—W. Kirk, J. Fenton, T. Woodhead, J. Childs, and J. M. Woodcock, Wigan, Lancashire, coal masters—W. F. Hoyland, W. W. Hoyland, and E. A. Ball, Manchester, British and American stockbrokers; as far as regards E. A. Ball—W. K. Reid and E. K. Reid, Broom's-buildings, Chancery-lane, goldsmiths—J. W. Crambrook and H. Cooks, Hawley-terrace, Hampstead-road, linendraper—J. Siddons and W. Bilcliffe, Sheffield, grocers—W. Griffin and W. Griffin, jun., Colechester, Essex, silk mercers—W. Way and W. C. Way, Newport, Isle of Wight, builders—D. M. Aird and E. Tunstall, Exeter-street, Strand, printers—J. Moore, J. Booth, and C. Turner, Horton, Yorkshire; as far as regards J. Moore—G. Holcroft and J. Gaskell, Manchester and Newark, button manufacturers—M. J. Haines, J. Nobes, and J. Hunter, St. Andrew's-road, Horsemonger-lane, patent driving band manufacturers; as far as regards M. J. Haines—E. Swinnell and H. Mapother, Upper Thames-street, City, dealers in malt—R. Smith and H. May, Oldcoates, Nottingham, hosiery, brewers—G. M. Williams and P. Spence, Chidwell, Lancashire, manufacturers of zinc cement—A. Dalgety and E. Ledger, Deptford, engineers—S. Bradin and G. Bradin, Newcastle-under-Lyme, mercers—T. Harrison and D. C. Dowle, Chester, linendraper—R. Carrington and F. F. Whitehurst, Old Norwood Coal Company, Norwood, Durham; as far as regards G. Canney and J. Hedley, as executors of L. F. Booth—J. Topper and J. M. Kean, Manchester, commission agents—W. Jackson and J. Lawson, Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire, coach makers—James Norman and Jonathan Norman, Hemmingford Abbots, Huntingdonshire, farmers—F. Flower and H. Flower, Limehouse, boot contractors—T. L. Morecroft and J. Edgecombe, Liverpool, brokers—J. G. Somers, A. J. Isaacs, A. Somers, and A. Defreco, Roundelitch, City, printers; as far as regards A. Somers and A. Defreco—Mary Ann Lovatt and T. H. Brook, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, mercers—J. Mackenzie and K. Mackenzie, Glasgow, merchants.

SCOTCH REGISTRATIONS.

Johnstone, W. F., Glasgow, shipowner, Nov. 5.
Lang, J. L., Glasgow, writer, Nov. 7.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Flood, C. S., and Lott, H. B., Honiton, Devonshire, bankers, first div. of 5d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Evans, M., Aberdare, Glamorganshire, grocer, a div. of 1s. 4d., Oct. 31, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol.

Tuesday, October 31, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

TAYLOR, R., Watts-terrace, Old Kent-road, baker, Nov. 14, Dec. 4; solicitor, Mr. Sandom, Duke-street, London-bridge.
LONG, F., King-street, Cheap-side, and Ironmonger-lane, City, warehouseman, and Manchester, foreign agent, Nov. 13, Dec. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Co., Basinghall-street.
STRENGTH, S., Nottingham-street, Marylebone, coach ironmonger, Nov. 13, Dec. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Bleknell, Connaught-terrace, Kidgware-road.
LOWE, W., Birmingham, boot manufacturer, Nov. 10, Dec. 1; solicitor, Mr. Carr, Birmingham.
GRIFFITHS, J., Wednesfield, Staffordshire, iron dealer, Nov. 14, Dec. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
BROWN, J., Weymouth, Dorsetshire, leather seller, Nov. 13, Dec. 11; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
TAMBLING, W., Stoke, Devonshire, builder, Nov. 13, Dec. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Beer and Rundle, Devonport; and Mr. Hartnoll, Exeter.
FEATHERSTONE, T. F., York, linen draper, Nov. 9, Dec. 14; solicitors, Mr. Holtby, York; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
SHOOTER, M., Sheffield, licensed victualler, Nov. 3, Dec. 8; solicitor, Mr. Fretson, Sheffield.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 20, J. Howard, Norwich, butcher—Nov. 21, B. Peach, Gravesend, Kent, discount broker—Nov. 21, T. W. Richards, Goswell-road, linendraper—Nov. 23, J. B. Elworthy, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, draper—Nov. 24, F. Kufford and F. Kufford (separate estate), Stourbridge, Worcestershire, drapers—Nov. 29, J. Bailey, Cannock, Staffordshire, baker—Nov. 29, R. Russell, Leamington Priory, Warwickshire, printer—Nov. 29, R. Turner, Birmingham, gas lamp and chandelier manufacturers—Nov. 27, J. Waller, Derby, boiler maker—Nov. 21, J. W. Brooke and J. Wilson, Liverpool, merchants—Nov. 21, C. Firth (separate estate), Liverpool, broker—Nov. 21, C. Firth and J. Archer, Liverpool, brokers—Nov. 21, D. Ainsworth, Manchester, warehouseman—Nov. 23, R. Robinson, Manchester, provision dealer.
PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.
E. Palmer and G. Wigan, Birkenhead, Cheshire, saddlers—S. Lamb and J. Clough, Manchester, cloth and yarn agents—N. Brodie and E. Hunt, Prestatyn, Flintshire, grocers—W. C. Mann, J. S. Kent, and W. E. H. Walker, Leeds, Yorkshire, tailors; as far as regards W. E. H. Walker—H. M. Fayerbrother and J. Stapley, Harwood-place, Haverstock-hill, cabinet makers—D. Halton and J. Madden, Liverpool, common brewers—W. Davies and J. Richards, Tredgar, Monmouthshire, drapers—C. Neame, C. Neame, jun., R. Neame, and E. Neame, Selling, Kent, farmers; as far as regards R. Neame—J. Thackray and W. Horsley, Birmingham, drapers—D. Pidgeon and G. Williams, Hopkiss, Devonshire, grocers—T. Reeves, R. Reeves, and J. Reeves, Westbury, Wiltshire, agricultural implement manufacturers; as far as regards T. Reeves—J. Smith, W. Smith, and M. Smith, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyers; as far as regards M. Smith—J. C. Ward and H. Parker, Birkenhead, Cheshire, booksellers—W. Stockley, J. Thompson, and B. Wrigley, Liverpool, attorneys; as far as regards J. Thompson—J. Morgan, W. Marchant, J. T. Morgan, W. Morgan, H. Marchant, and W. L. Williams, Barking, Essex, ice merchants; as far as regards J. Morgan—B. A. Hall and S. S. Davies, St. Mary-axe, Leadenhall-street, engine turners.

SCOTCH REGISTRATIONS.

Morison, C., Stornoway, Island of Lewis, Ross-shire, wine merchant, Nov. 5.
Falconer, A., Port-Glasgow, merchant, Nov. 6.
Smith, J., Glasgow, surgeon, Nov. 8.
Nixon, J., Edinburgh, carrier, Nov. 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Walters, W., Chester, coal and commission agent, first div. of 3s. 0d., Oct. 31, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Hughes, D., Bala, Merionethshire, grocer, first div. of 6s., Oct. 31, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Tweddle, W., Liverpool, soap boiler, first div. of 9d., Oct. 31, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Parkinson, J., sen., and Parkinson, J., jun., Leicester, hosiery, first div. of 4s., Oct. 29, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Parkinson, J., jun. (separate estate), Leicester, hosiery, first div. of 12s., Oct. 29, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Asher, J., Old Dalby, Leicestershire, miller, first div. of 8s., Oct. 22, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Whitmore, J., Leicester, woolstapler, first div. of 1d., and first and second div. of 5s. 11d. (on new profits), Oct. 29, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Appleton, O., Leicester, trimmer and dyer, first div. of 3s., Oct. 29, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Charlesworth, T., Nottingham, plumber and glazier, first div. of 4s., Oct. 29, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Thames, S., and Harrison, W., Nottingham, upholsterers, first div. of 4s. 6d., Oct. 29, and three subsequent Mondays, at Harris's, Nottingham—Hayward, W. H., Devonport, Devonshire, tallow chandler, first div. of 5s. 6d., any Tuesday or Friday, at Hirtzel's, Exeter.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.

We had a fair quantity of English wheat on sale this morning, and its condition being rather affected by the weather, the market was dull, at 1s to 2s per quarter under last Monday's quotations. Old wheat and foreign went off slowly, but prices were much the same as on this day week. Norfolk 2s 2s per sack cheaper; American and Spanish unaltered. Fine new matting barley in better demand, but declining and grading without improvement. Beans and peas held firmly, at the prices of Monday last. We had better supplies of oats from Ireland, and some cargoes of foreign; the sale was slow, and prices 4d per qr lower than in the previous week. Linseed sold at full prices, and cakes rather higher. Red cloverseed inquired for on speculation.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Danitz	82 10 96
Essex and Kent, Red	80 to 84	Konigsberg, Red	80 90
Ditto White	86 90	Pomeranian, Red	82 92
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	82 92
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	80 84
Scotch	80 84	East Friesland	78 90
Barley malt (new)	40 43	Petersburg	78 92
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	82 96
Malt (pale)	72 76	Polish Odessa	78 76
Beans, Mazagan	45 47	Marianopol	82 96
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	58 58
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	80 90
Peas, White	54 56	Barley, Pomeranian	36 38
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	36 40
Boilers	58 60	East Friesland	36 38
Tares (English)	40 42	Egyptian	36 38
Foreign	40 42	Odessa	36 38
Oats (English feed)	27 29	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	42 43
Sack of 360 lbs.	70 75	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	40 42
Baltic	70 74	Peas, White	52 54
Black Sea	73 78	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	36 38
Canaryseed	46 54	Jahde	37 31
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	36 38
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	36 38
German	—	Swedish	36 38
French	—	Petersburg	38 39
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 177 lbs to 171 lbs		New York	41 45
Rape Cake, 71 lbs to 87 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	44 46
Rapeseed, 44 lbs to 44 lbs per last		Carawayseed	36 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10 1/4d to 11 1/4d; of household ditto, 8 1/4d to 10d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The receipts of stock for our market, last week, direct by sea from Ireland, were eighty-two beasts. Frosh up to-day, via Liverpool, we received 340 beasts, and 800 sheep in full average condition. Owing to the late gale, the show of foreign stock this morning was comparatively small, and in miserable condition. The losses at sea last week, were over 300 beasts and 600 sheep, most of which were thrown overboard on Thursday morning. From our own districts, the arrivals of beasts were very moderate, and we observed no improvement in their condition. The beef trade was somewhat firmer than on Monday last, and the prime beef realised 2d per 8 lbs more money, the top figure being 5s per 8 lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 1,900 short-horns, and from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds. The show of sheep was very moderate, and very deficient in quality. From their great scarcity, the prime Down and half-breds were rather dearer than on this day last week, with a good demand. The general top figure was 3s, but, in some instances, 3s 2d per 8 lbs was realised. Inferior sheep moved off rather slowly, at last week's currency. We were rather scantily supplied with calves, and the trade ruled steady, at last Monday's quotations, or 2d per 8 lbs above Friday's prices. The top quotation was 5s per 8 lbs. Pigs were in moderate supply, and steady request, at fully late rates.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.		Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarsewooled	4 4 to 4 8
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 0
Prime large oxen	4 8 4 8	Ego. coarse calves	3 8 4 4
Prime small, &c.	4 8 4 8	Prime small	4 8 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 6	Large hogs	3 10 4 0
Second quality	3 8 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 4 8

Suckling calves, 3s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 2s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 29.

Since Monday last, the supplies of each kind of meat on sale here have been seasonably extensive, but chiefly in poor condition. To-day, the prime meat—from its scarcity—sold steadily, at full prices. Otherwise, the demand was in a sluggish state.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior beef	3s 2d to 3s 6d	Inf. mutton	3s 2d to 3s 6d
Middleling ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Middleling ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d
Primelarged	4s 0d to 4s 2d	Prime ditto	4s 2d to 4s 4d
Do. small	4s 4d to 4s 6d	Veal	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Large pork	3s 10d to 4s 6d	Small pork	4s 6d to 5s 4d

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.—There was an active demand for Irish butter from the middle to the end of last week, and sales effected to a respectable extent on board and landed, at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. Foreign was in short supply, owing to the nonarrival of the Dutch vessel on Friday, from contrary winds. Nearly all landed was therefore cleared off at full prices. Bacon—with increased supplies of English, Irish, and Hambro', and a very trifling demand, prices for all and each gave way 4s per cwt. Hams and lard stationary.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.		PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.	
Friesland, per cwt.	108 to 112	Cheshire (new) per cwt	70 to 84
Kiel	100 110	Cheddar	74 90
Dorset	110 116	Double Gloucester	66 78
Carlton	104 106	Single ditto	60 70
Waterford	98 102	York Hams (new)	94 106
Cork (new)	94 106	Westmoreland ditto	90 100
Limerick	94 102	Irish ditto	90 98
Silgo	94 102	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78 82
Fresh, per dozen	12 14	Irish (green)	74 76

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Oct. 30.

SUGAR.—The market opened to-day with an animated demand, and it continued all day under some excitement, at gradually advancing prices. On fine grocery descriptions 2s was paid, and we quote the general advance at 2s to 2s 6d; 1,120 hds of West India sold, including the public sales of Barbadoes, from 51s to 54s 6d, and Demerara, crystallised, 51s to 56s 6d. 9,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and all found eager buyers at 39s to 51s 6d; grainy, 52s 6d to 55s. A cargo of Havannah, No. 13, has been sold at 31s. Refined is quoted 6d to 1s dearer; brown lumps, 51s 6d, buyers; grocery, 51s to 60s.

COFFEE.—The small public sales went off heavily, but did not alter general quotations. Native Ceylon quoted 48s 6d to 49s, partly nominal.

TEA.—The public sales comprised 16,500 packages of various, of which only 4,500 found buyers. Greens of common and medium qualities sold at rather lower prices, especially young Hysons. There did not appear to be buyers of congon at last sales' currency.

RICE.—700 bags white Bengal sold at 16s to 16s 6d; and 450 bags Madras at 15s 6d.

OPUM.—The market is steady, but inactive.

SALT.—Prices are supported, but the demand is limited.

COTTON.—150 bales sold at previous rates.

COGNAC.—The public sales went off heavily, at a decline of about 2d per lb.

TALLOW is quoted 63s 6d to 63s 9d on the spot; 65s spring delivery.

IRON.—Scotch pig continues quoted 70s to 75s 6d. In other articles no material alteration.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.—The demand for cloverseed continues good; and during the past week considerable sales of new French seed have been made, at the advanced rates required by sellers last Monday. In white seed there are but few transactions passing. Trebels are very firm, at full rates. Winter tares are a very dull sale. Canaryseed is fairly in demand.

POTATOES, BOSTON AND BRISTOL, Monday, Oct. 29.—Since Monday last, the arrivals of potatoes up to these markets have been moderate, and in excellent condition. For most kinds, we have a steady trade, as follows: York Regents, 8s to 10s; middlings, 6s to 7s; blues, 7s to 8s; Lincs, 7s to 8s; Shaws, 6s to 8s; Redford Regents, 9s to 10s; Irish, 7s to 8s per ton.

HOPS, BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 29.—We cannot report any change in our market during the past week. The demand continues rather inactive, and prices have a downward tendency.

Season packets . . . 70s 00s to 60s
Wool of Kent . . . 70s 00s to 60s
Mid and East Kent . . . 60s 100s to 100s

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—We have to report a very quiet market for flax. Prices, however, are mostly supported. Russian hemp is dull, at 43s per ton for Petersburg clean. Manila qualities are rather dearer. Jute and coir goods rule about stationary.

OILS, Monday.—Linseed oil is slow in sale, at 48s to 49s 1/2 per cwt for present delivery. Rape is dull and lower. Brown, 57s to 57s 6d; pale, 58s to 59s 6d per cwt. Coconut is dull, at 48s to 47s. Gallipot is quoted at 55s to 56s. Other oils support former terms. Turpentine is steady, at last week's decline.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 29.—We continue to have a steady demand for tallow, both on the spot and for arrival. Prices are firm, and F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling to-day at 63s 6d, and for the spring 64s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 6d per 5 lbs.

PARTNERSHIP.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks.
	59450	50771	51815	50075	50092
Price of Yellow Candle	57s 6d	43s 6d	50s 6d	60s 6d	50s 6d
	to	to	to	to	to
	0s 0d	42s 6d	57s 6d	60s 6d	0s 0d
Delivery last Week	2989	3124	2895	2332	3177
On to from the 1st of June	38499	30771	45670	30314	31664
Arrived last Week	36153	34974	3064	3366	1508
On to from the 1st of June	67375	26380	44161	24344	97335
Price of Town Tallow	30s 6d	45s 0d	51s 0d	61s 6d	55s 0d

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